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FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will be well.

POSITION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers which at the beginning of our domestic difficulties so unwisely, and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befel the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice. The civil war, which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution; but we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of her Majesty's government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

HANOVERIAN STATE DUES.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the State dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

THE BLOCKADE.

A blockade of three thousand miles of seacoast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly Powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Torelcas Riola, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

EMIGRATION OF THE NEGROES.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish-American republics have protested against the sending of such colonists to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen; and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH TURKEY, LIBERIA AND HAYTI.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution.

A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia and a similar negotiation is now pending with the republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC NATIONS.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan.

THE REPUBLICS OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chile. The Commission, under the convention with the republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CABLES.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian empire.

THE UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AS YET UNDISTURBED BY THE CIVIL WAR—THEIR VALUE.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States and be constitutionally admitted into the federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—CURRENCY.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a "legal tender" for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility, into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burthen of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured, uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,247 06, of which sum $49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203 77; from miscellaneous resources, $931,787 64; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50. The remainder, $2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year.

TREASURY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

The disbursements during the same period were:—For Congressional, executive and judicial purposes, $5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, $1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, Post Office deficiencies, collection of revenue and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, $394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,190,324 45, and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, $96,096,922 09—making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,778 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statement and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those departments, nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that department, in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.

SIMPLIFICATION OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

The Postmaster General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General, in his report, respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to public lands.—"The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sales of lands were $137,476 26—a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point, the Treasury report including a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE INDIANS AND THE REBELS.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

THE LATE INDIAN OUTBREAK IN MINNESOTA.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE INTERNAL CANALS.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad; and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal, and improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

On the twenty-second day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NATION.

A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly to consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people. In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:—

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the constitution and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other or build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war: you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

WHY THE UNITED STATES MUST NOT BE DIVIDED.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from East to West upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length is rivers, easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length is merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region—bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado—has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the revolted States, certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceed from them. This great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no seacoast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets, East, West and South, are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from one permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it cannot, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

HOW SLAVERY CAN AND MAY BE ERADICATED FROM THE LAND.

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the constitution of the United States:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or conventions of the several States as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said constitution, viz:—

Article—Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:—

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of —— for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid, and afterwards any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free, but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as are provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Article—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

WHY THE FOREGOING ARTICLES SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion would never have existed; without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves, by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are:—

First—The emancipation.

Secondly—The length of time for consummating (thirty-seven years).

Thirdly—The compensation.

HOW THE POLICY WILL BENEFIT THE SLAVE AND HIS OWNER.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement; in fact, from the necessity of any derangement; while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of that period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and, generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object; yet that the measure is both just and economical is certain. The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, with less money or money more easily paid, we can better preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it? Let us consider it, then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure certainly. It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires it at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large; but it would require no ready cash or bonds men any faster than the emancipation progresses.

THE PROSPECTIVE INCREASE OF THE COUNTRY TO AID THE MEASURE.

This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000 as now; and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790 until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,416. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away; but such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are already above the average European population of seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80; also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in national capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:—

Year.	Population.	Per Cent Ratio of Increase.
1790	3,929,827	—
1800	5,305,937	35.02
1810	7,239,814	36.45
1820	9,638,131	33.13
1830	12,866,020	33.49
1840	17,069,453	32.67
1850	23,191,876	35.87
1860	31,443,790	35.58

This shows an average decimal increase of 34.60 per cent in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent below or two per cent above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:—

1870	42,323,341
1880	56,967,216
1890	76,677,872
1900	103,208,415
1910	138,918,526
1920	186,984,335
1930	251,680,914

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely would retard the population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

THE POLICY TO END THE WAR.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till today, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent, and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions what by a different policy we should have to pay now when the number is but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life: it will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in Congress.

HOW EMANCIPATION WILL AFFECT WHITE LABOR.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time, surely, is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market: increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved; and, in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people Northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely, very likely, that it would cost no blood at all.

THE PROPOSED PLAN TO BE EMBODIED IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here—Congress and Executive—can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, "Can any of us imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

City Intelligence.

CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A paper, signed by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, authorizing Mrs. Stringfield to collect funds for the fair of St. Ann's church for deaf mutes, was stolen on Friday last in an omnibus. This statement is made to prevent any improper use being made of the paper.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW SURROGATE.—Mr. Gideon J. Tucker, the new Surrogate, entered upon the duties of his responsible office yesterday morning, at the Surrogate's office in Park row.

Coroner's Inquest.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—William W. Richards, a resident of Degraw street, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his brother-in-law's store, No. 29 Cliff street, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased, it appeared, had partially effected arrangements to go to California, but subsequently received a favorable proposition to go into business at Providence, R. I. He was somewhat troubled in mind as to the best course to pursue, and appeared quite nervous and excited in consequence. He was in the habit of sitting in his brother-in-law's store an hour or two every day, but took occasion to commit suicide when he was alone in the office. When discovered he was lying on the floor, with his face down and the pistol by his side. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of suicide. Deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and was a native of Pawtucket, R. I.

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THE CITY CHARTER ELECTION TO-DAY.

Time for Voting.

The time for voting will be between sunrise and sunset.

Sun rises.........................7 o'clock, 6 minutes.
Sun sets.........................4 o'clock, 34 minutes.

Polling Places.

The locations of the polls are the same as on the day of the last State election.

The City Nominations.

FOR COMPTROLLER.*

Democratic.	Republican.
Matthew T. Brennan.	Robert T. Haws.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Democratic.	Republican.
John E. Develin.	Alexander W. Bradford.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
John Slosson.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Dist. Tammany.	Mozart.
1—John Fox.	John Fox.
3—John T. Henry.	Gershon Cohen.
5—John T. McCool.	John T. McCool.
7—Charles J. Chipp.	Charles J. Chipp.
9—Lewis R. Ryers.	Lewis R. Ryers.
11—John Hardy.	Wm. J. Peck.
13—Peter Masterson.	Jeremiah Crowley.
15—Andre Froment.	Russell E. Glover.
17—Jacob M. Long.	Jacob M. Long.
Republican.	*Jeffersonian.*
1—Henry Smith.	—
3—Michael Norton.	Christian B. Woodruff.
5—Alexander H. Keech.	—
7—William H. Gedney.	—
9—Isaac Dayton.	—
11—Charles Nettleton.	—
E. Harrison Reed.	—
13—Ira A. Allen.	Nicholas Seagrist.
15—James Dennis.	—
Daniel T. Marshall.	—
17—William Dunnits.	John McQuade.

...

J. Nelson Lockey.	—
Wright Gillies.	—
21—Alfred Edwards.	—
Le Grand B. Cannon.	—
22—John W. Stevens.	John W. Stevens.
Martin Thatcher.	Martin Thatcher.

JEFFERSONIAN NOMINATIONS.

Fifth Ward—Commissioner, James Dupignac; Inspector, John Hewell; Trustees, David D. Acker, George Ireland.

Thirteenth Ward—Commissioner, Peter F. Greeme; Inspector, Herman Koehler; Trustees, Thomas A. Brady, Joseph S. Tooker.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

Sixteenth Ward—Commissioner, Orlando P. Smith; Inspector, N. Tugwell; Trustees, P. Campbell, L. Rosenmiller.

ELEVENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.—In our notice of candidates in Sunday's issue we omitted the name of Mr. William J. O'Connor, the Mozart Hall nominee for School Commissioner. Mr. O'Connor has been endorsed by the people's Union, Jeffersonian and democratic parties.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..................	7 06	MOON SETS........morn	3 38
SUN SETS..................	4 34	HIGH WATER......morn	5 01

Port of New York, December 1, 1862.

CLEARED.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall—D B Allen.
Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool—C H Marshall & Co.
Ship Minnehaha (Br), McGrath, Londonderry—G & J Knox & Co.
Ship Pacific, Beeson, New Orleans—W & A Nelson.
Bark Nuo (Br), Bruel, Liverpool—J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Tamworth (Norw), Hansen, Belfast—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark J Godfrey, Clark, Bordeaux—Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Bark G Knyphausen (Hano), Haber, Rio Janeiro.
Bark Holland, White, St Jago—J Thompson.
Bark Koh-i-noor (Br), Wallington, Bermuda—Tynes & Smith.
Brig Saml Churchman, Curtis, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Brig Scotland, Francis, Barbados—H T Smith.
Brig T D Wagner, Smith, Hilton Head—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr C H Cook, Sparks, Jacmel.
Schr Enchantress, Devereux, Laguayra—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr Chief, Morris, Port Royal—C Goodspeed.
Schr Barbara, Decker, Arcomac, Va—F J Campbell.
Schr S J Waring, Smith, Washington—Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr N W Smith, Boyd, Washington—Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr Jno Lenthall, Tuthill, Washington—N L McCready & Co.
Schr L P Pharo, Cranmer, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr John F Farland, Kisner, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr Colorado, Sheppard, Baltimore.
Schr L E Jones, Jones, Baltimore—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Lady Ellen, Corson, Philadelphia.
Schr H B Gibson, Crocker, Philadelphia—L Kenny.
Schr Fanny, Stokes, Philadelphia.

...

NAGASAKI (Japan), Sept 11—In port ship Julia G Tyler, Cooper, for Shanghae, ldg; King-san, Wells, do do; barks Young Greek, Tayler, for Hong Kong, do; Templeman, Jones, do do; schr Gen Morgan, Congdon, for Shanghae do.

NEUVITAS, Nov 20—In port brig Ocean Traveller, for NYork next day; schr Sawba, for do 4 days.

SINGAPORE, Oct 6—In port ships Ruthven, Williams, for Bangkok, ready, to load for Hong Kong (another account reports her sld Sept 23); T W Sears, Sherman, unc; bark Rocket, Saunders, for Boston, ldg.

SINOE (West Coast of Africa), Oct 13—In port brig Somers, Caulfield, from Boston via Monrovia.

SWATOW, Sept 8—Arr bark T G Bunker, Cooper, Newchwang.

SMYRNA, Nov 4—In port brigs Chatham, Simpson, from Boston, arr Nov 3, for Sicily soon, to load for Boston; Chas Y (Swedish), for Boston in about a week; also a Swedish vessel ldg rags for NYork.

ST THOMAS, Nov 14—Sld brig J West, Hardison, for Turks Islands to load for Boston.

ST JOHN, NB, Oct 17—Arr schrs Gilbert Bent, Howard, and Anna, Leal, NYork; Laura, Trafton, and Leader, McDonald, do. Cld 17th, schr Volga, Kennedy, NYork.

TAKU, Aug 23—Sld Ocean Eagle, Chism, Newchang.

TAMPICO, Nov 5—In port Mexican brig Balcar, for NYork, ldg.

[PER STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN, OFF CAPE RACE—TELEGRAPHIC.]
(The Latest via Londonderry.)

Arr from NYork, Tigress, at Bristol; M Metcalf, at Gloucester; George Darkee, at Bristol; Archangel, and Amazon, at Deal; Delhi, at Queenstown; Lora, at Liverpool.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 28—Arr schr Rockingham, Talpey, Boston; Henry Finch, Davy, and Joseph Hume, Applegate, NYork.

BOSTON, Nov 29, PM—Arr schr Thomas H Seymour, Kelley, Rondout. Cld steamer Norman, Baker, Philadelphia; ship Geo Turner, Illsley, Buenos Ayres; brigs Martha (Br), Cann, Glasgow via Philadelphia; Catharine (Br), English, Guadaloupe via Portland; Monte Cristo, Churchill, Cape Haytien; schrs Frank C Simmons, Nason, Aquin, Hayti; Village Gem, Atkins, Baltimore; A C Reeves, Reeves, do; Saml Lewis, Moon, Georgetown, DC.

BATH, Nov 28—Arr brig Baltic, Hooper, NYork. Cld schr J Baker, Low, Baltimore.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

The President's Message, which we publish in another column, foreshadows the new financial policy of government, in accordance with the views lately set forth in this column. The President's chief aim is to enable the government to resume specie payments as soon as possible, and to avoid the necessity of further issues of legal tender money. Nothing is said in the Message regarding the negotiation of a loan, and we are given to understand that the Treasury report will, in like manner, forbear to enjoin any particular policy upon Congress. But the marked disfavor with which the President regards "a circulation of United States notes sufficiently large for the wants of the people," and the significant allusion to "the negotiation of new loans," and the arrangement of "a market" for them, shows clearly enough that Mr Lincoln expects the future expenses of the war to be defrayed by loans and taxes, and does not intend to enhance the price of gold and the cost of all articles of consumption by further issues of legal tender money. Following in the footsteps of the last Treasury report, the Message recommends the organization of banking institutions authorized to issue United States currency on the basis of United States bonds. Such issues would of course involve a simultaneous withdrawal from circulation (rendered compulsory by especial taxation) of all existing bank issues. Should Congress adopt the views of the administration in this particular, all Northern banks will be at once compelled to call in their circulation, and to prepare to substitute for it new notes based on the security of United States bonds. That this would involve conflicts of authority between the general government and the States is clear enough; and the end of the quarrel would probably be the negotiation by government of a six per cent loan at the best market price. We learn this evening that the views of the eminent financiers whom Mr. Chase has called into his counsels coincide so far as this—namely, that if a loan can be negotiated at anything like reasonable rates it should be attempted in preference to further issues of United States notes, which would infallibly cause a further depreciation of the currency, a further advance in gold, and a simultaneous advance in the price of all articles consumed by the government and the people. The people may be congratulated on the prospect of the defeat of the speculators, and the restoration of our national finances to a sound footing.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:—

Week ending.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Nov. 22....	$176,589,397	38,110,216	9,804,026	157,278,663
Nov. 29....	172,962,294	37,949,086	9,816,801	158,993,715
Decrease.	$3,627,103	161,130	—	—
Increase.	—	—	12,775	1,715,052

The loans are considerably reduced, most of the banks being disposed to pursue a conservative policy in view of the uncertainties of the future and of the possibility of a conflict between the government and the banks. The deposits appear to have increased, for the first time in many weeks. This arises from the heavy government disbursements.

Money was tolerably easy to-day at six per cent. Paper sells at 4 a 5 per cent for the best names. Certificates of indebtedness are down to 97⅝ again. There will be no difficulty in keeping a large amount of these certificates afloat, as they serve in many parts of the country as a currency, without being a legal tender.

Gold opened this morning at 128⅝, started suddenly upward between the boards, sold at 130 and 130⅛; at the second board sold at 131¼, and then fell and closed at 130¼ bid. The cause of the sudden movement in gold was the rumors of news from Washington to which reference is made below. Exchange opened at 141⅝ a 142, advanced with gold to 144, and closed at 143 a 144.

The stock market to-day witnessed the successful accomplishment of a very ingenious trick. The market opened dull, and at the first board prices were lower, with a downward tendency. Just at the close of the first board, when most of the brokers had left the room, some large orders to buy made their appearance, and were filled with difficulty at an advance—as might have been, and probably was, expected under the circumstances. These orders set the operators a thinking, and the result of their reflections was a general conviction that the President had recommended a further issue of legal tender notes. In the course of an hour or so this impression took shape. Brokers were found who asserted positively that the Message demanded an issue of $500,000,000 more notes, while others, more moderate, had information to the effect that the Committee of Ways and Means had reported in favor of $250,000,000 more. On the strength of these rumors prices advanced, on the active speculative shares, from 1 to 2⅛ per cent. Galena rose 2, guaranteed 1¾, Erie 1⅞, Erie preferred 1¼, Michigan Central 1¾, Toledo 2⅛, Rock Island 1¾, New York Central 1¼, and so on throughout the list. Between the boards the excitement was great. The bears were hastening to cover their contracts, and no one seemed to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence upon which the advance was based. It did not occur to any one that, even if the facts were as stated, the Committee of Ways and Means, which kept its secrets so shrewdly last winter, would not have divulged them so indiscreetly now. At the second board the market was at first well sustained; but a large quantity of stock was sold on sellers' option, and the presumption is that the smart operators who engineered the advance of the morning took advantage of it in the afternoon to sell about twice as much as they had bought. After the call the market gave way ¼ a ⅛ per cent, and some uneasiness was manifested among the bulls. At half-past three the following were the quotations:—

US 6's,reg,'81.101	a 102		Hud Riv RR...	73¼ a	73½
US 6's, cou,'81.104¼	a 104¾		Harlem RR...	21¼ a	21½
US 5's,cou,'74. 92½	a 93		Harlem pref...	51⅞ a	52
Treas n,7 3-10.104	a 104½		Reading RR...	78 a	78¼
US 6's,1 yr cer 97½	a 97¾		Mich Cen RR..	89⅞ a	90
US demand n..124½	a 125		Mich S & N Ia.	38¾ a	39
Tennessee 6's. 54	a 54¼		M S & N Ia gua	83½ a	83¾
Virginia 6's... 60	a 63		Panama RR...157		a 160
N Carolina 6's. 69	a 70		Ill Central RR.	78½ a	78¾
Missouri 6's... 52	a 52¼		Clev&PittsRR. 42		a 42¼
American gold 130¼	a 130⅜		Gal & Chi RR. 82		a 82¼
Pacific M SSCo.120¾	a 120⅞		Clev & Tol RR. 68⅛		a 68⅜
NY Cen RR...102⅞	a 102¾		Chi & Rk I RR 79¾		a 80
Erie RR...... 61¾	a 62		Chi,Bur&QRR. 85¼		a 85½
Erie preferred 92¼	a 92½		Mil&Pr du CRR 32½		a 33

At the third board there was rather more disposition to sell stocks, and rather lower quotations were established.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts........................	$343,149 80
—For customs..................	48,000 00
Payments........................	1,430,163 12
Balance........................	10,948,121 79

The Michigan State loan was awarded at an average of 102½ for the seven per cents and 100⅝ for the six per cents. The bidding was for more than three times the amount of the seven per cents advertised, and also in excess of the six per cents. The award was as follows:—

$240,000 of seven per cent 5 year bonds, at 102¼ a 103¼.
$225,000 of six per cent 10 year bonds }
$155,000 of six per cent 15 year bonds } Average of 100⅝.
$214,000 of six per cent 20 year bonds }

Michigan, it seems, which repudiated her debts a few years ago, can borrow at par a 102; but the United States, if certain authorities are to be believed, cannot negotiate a loan, though they pay the principal and interest of their debts in gold.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable on and after Friday, the 19th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th inst.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable December 1.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.

$3000 US 6's, '81, cou 104		50 shs Erie RR.....	60½
10000 do.........	103¾	600 do.........	60⅝
10000 US 5's, '74, cou	92¾	300 do.........	60
20000 do.........	92½	450 do.......b20	60½

...

Dry Dock........	640,180	110,498	197,983	412,822
East River......	367,480	18,797	108,012	334,181
Fulton..........	1,963,513	410,704	202,006	1,975,764
Greenwich.......	491,155	374,535	130,230	556,622
Grocers'........	916,686	71,342	51,765	708,677
Hanover.........	2,193,194	166,821	174,247	1,818,460
Irving..........	1,034,810	92,064	123,305	837,612
Imp. & Traders'.	3,326,327	465,522	217,500	2,787,618
Leather Manuf..	2,602,456	614,017	280,472	2,161,392
Manhattan.......	1,031,970	277,496	289,116	1,814,227
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	1,009,350	199,264	84,129	847,456
Manuf. & Merch.	1,440,823	157,715	3,982	1,185,600
Metropolitan....	9,932,817	1,728,404	442,166	8,171,770
Mercantile......	3,398,303	607,988	6,377	3,631,750
Mech. & Traders'	936,098	208,986	185,771	1,176,779
Merchants' Ex..	2,740,455	222,887	166,111	1,795,465
Manhattan.......	6,451,777	2,091,160	76,306	6,637,998
Merchants'......	7,270,608	2,889,465	262,923	6,938,583
Mechanics'......	4,590,393	637,894	351,319	3,462,975
Market..........	2,383,212	299,375	273,454	1,583,308
New York........	6,123,375	1,707,638	391,054	6,133,126
National........	2,426,284	506,023	119,949	1,521,098
North America.	2,868,746	198,416	181,038	2,135,343
Nassau..........	2,639,440	267,203	12,826	2,163,837
North River ...	844,812	60,045	82,310	708,601
N. Y. Exchange.	531,923	49,630	172,992	520,633
N. Y. County...	396,209	63,210	117,687	437,692
Ocean...........	2,334,838	248,747	97,272	1,702,440
Oriental........	664,673	73,646	153,444	623,562
Park............	9,911,124	3,391,046	394,050	11,962,142
Phenix..........	4,732,658	885,810	76,443	4,150,167
Pacific.........	1,573,606	140,171	107,480	1,371,040
People's........	879,299	115,968	103,030	773,321
Republic........	4,785,739	1,505,544	222,610	4,697,074
Seventh Ward..	1,388,922	320,340	120,534	1,264,575
State...........	5,773,891	867,738	286,795	5,226,876
St. Nicholas....	1,552,426	203,283	198,369	1,113,049
Shoe & Leather.	3,097,830	235,907	583,258	2,401,259
Tradesmen's....	2,510,402	206,560	230,226	1,884,701
Union...........	4,001,331	1,305,024	153,240	4,287,594
Total	$172,962,294	37,949,086	9,816,801	158,993,715

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—Business in flour was generally limited to-day, though the changes in prices were unimportant. Sales were made of 13,000 bbls. State and Western, 470 bbls. Canadian and 1,000 bbls. Southern within our revised range.—

Superfine State....................	$5 60	a	5 80
Extra State, old and new..........	6 75	a	6 25
Superfine Western.................	5 45	a	5 60
Common to choice extra Western.....	5 85	a	8 25
Canadian..........................	5 80	a	8 25
Southern mixed to good superfine....	6 40	a	6 85
Extra do..........................	6 90	a	8 75
Good to choice family do..........	9 00	a	10 00
...			
Corn meal, Brandywine, per puncheon..	19 75	a	20 00
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs........	3 25	a	3 62½

—Wheat was quiet and depressed, with sales of only 145,000 bushels at $1 40 a $1 54 for white, and $1 35 a $1 43 for red and amber Western, $1 19 a $1 33 for Milwaukee club and amber spring, $1 12 a $1 21 for Chicago spring, $1 40 for white State, $1 38 a $1 40 for amber do, and $1 53 for white Canada. Corn advanced slightly, with sales of 85,000 bushels mixed Western at 70½c. a 71½c. for sound, 58c. a 70c. for unsound and heated, 73c. for Western yellow, 75c. for Western white and round yellow. Rye was in demand at from 85c. a 95c., with sales of 2,100 bushels. 5,000 bushels of barley were sold at $1 40 a $1 58. Barley malt at $1 09 a $1 75. Oats were more sought after at 64c. a 66c. per bushel.

COFFEE.—The sales were unimportant and prices unchanged.

COTTON advanced to 67c. a 67½c. for middlings, with sales of 900 bales.

FREIGHTS.—There was not much activity in the market to-day. Rates were tending downward. To Liverpool there were shipped 11,000 bushels wheat at 8d. by an American, and 10d. a 10½d. by a foreign vessel, in ships' bags; 400 tierces beef by a foreign vessel at 6s.; and by steamer 100 bbls. pork at 15s. To London there were taken by foreign vessels 1,500 bbls. flour at 3s. 1½d., and 250 bales hops at ⅝d. To Lisbon the shipments embraced 1,500 bbls. flour at $1 10.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was purchased to the extent of 2,100 bbls. at $13 12 a $13 25 for mess, and $11 60 a $11 75 for prime. Beef was very quiet at former rates, with sales of 150 bbls. at $12 a $13 for plain, and $13 50 a $14 for extra mess. 1,200 bbls. and tierces lard within a range of 8½c. a 9½c., and 150 boxes bacon at 7c. a 9½c. Butter was active and firm at 21c. a 28c. for State, and 16c. a 20c. for Western. Cheese was selling freely at 9½c. a 12½c.

FINANCIAL.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTY MONEY, &c., &c., promptly collected and cashed, and pensions secured, by EDWARD BISSELL, U. S. Claims Agent, and late Purser U. S. Navy, 271 Broadway, corner Chambers street, N. Y.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, 35 WALL street, N. Y.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent discount.
New York, Nov. 27, 1862.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau streets New York.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND COLLECTED by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall street.

COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANcisco city coupons bought or collected at best rates, by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall street.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER OF Pine and Nassau streets, New York, issue circular notes and letters of credit for travellers, available in all the cities of the world; also mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China and California.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind., November 17, 1862. To holders of Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds. Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust

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FINANCIAL.

$600.—WANTED—THE ABOVE, BY A GENTLEman of property and scholarship, who has made a discovery deeply interesting to the community, and vitally so to the press, but whose daily necessities without this aid require all his income. He will repay the same at the rate of $25 per week, and the whole, thereby, with ten per cent interest, in six months, the same being the product of his regular pursuits. If successful, gratitude will suggest far higher recompense to his patron. Is there, in this great, enlightened city, no person of means willing to incur so trifling a risk for the sake of so vast a public benefit, when every leading journal is losing more than that sum each week, perhaps, for lack of the material proposed to be supplied in abundance? Direct for one week to J. R. E., Herald office, with name and address, assured of prompt attention and perfect secrecy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax Law on telegraph messages, viz:—Section 104. No telegraph company, or its agents or employe, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any despatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars.

Section 99 provides "that, in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next.

Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale and at the offices of this company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words require a one cent stamp; messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words require a three cent stamp.

November 28, 1862.

NEW YORK ICE COMPANY.—OFFICE 440 AND 442 Canal street, Nov. 28, 1862.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the company. WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY MEETING—A regular monthly meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday evening, December 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Metropolitan rooms, No. 160 Hester street. By order.
P. W. ENGS, President.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A FEW MORE GERMAN GIRLS WANT SITUATIONS; also honest, experienced girls, English, Irish, Scotch, &c., for general housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c. To be seen at Mrs. LOWE'S fine Institute, 17 Stanton st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machine desires to take in any description of family sewing at her rooms; or would go out with her machine permanently or by the day or week. Address E. L. K., Union Square Post office.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO out by the day to wash and iron, or to take it in the house; price low. Good reference if required. Address Laundress, 113½ East 23d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS CHAMbermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good city reference given. Apply at No. 203 Court st., Brooklyn.

A GOOD GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A MILLInery or fancy store; speaks English and German. Apply to Ameley Blomfeldt, 161 Madison st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION, AS chambermaid and assistant washer and ironer, for a very excellent and faithful servant. Apply at 144 West 24th st.

ANY RESPECTABLE LADY GOING TO CALIFORNIA in want of a neat nurse may hear of one at 412 9th av., between 35th and 36th sts. Will wait calls for the week. Terms very reasonable.

A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTANT, WISHES A situation as chambermaid and laundress; would go a short distance in the country; good city reference if required. Call for two days at 151 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 301½ 3d av., between 13th and 14th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and light waiting or plain sewing. Can be seen at 225 West 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, in a boarding house or private family; has no objection to washing and ironing. Call at 148 Waverley place.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or would be willing to do housework in a small family; good city reference. Call at 87 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good reference can be given. Call at 53 Clermont av., near Park av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO HELP AT THE WASHing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a very competent girl, with good city reference. Call at 126 Clinton place, 8th st., third floor, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing, or would do the general housework of a genteel family. Has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 89 Perry st., near Hudson st.

A SMART TIDY GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A small private family, as good cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days at 185 West 25th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress; understands making boys' and girls' clothing. Best of reference. Apply at No. 55 Wilson st., Brooklyn. Understands the sewing machine.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best of city reference. Call at 93 West 19th st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to do housework; the best of city reference. Call for two days at 335 2d av., near 16th st., second floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman; is a first class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days at 189 West 13th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a respectable family. Call at her present employer's, 303 West 22d st., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, BY the day, in private families; is a good fitter and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at 237 7th av., first floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 467 Houston st., corner of Lewis.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOman, as housekeeper in a private family or to superintend a boarding house. No objection to go to the country. Apply at 29 North Moore st., or address Mrs. Baxter, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS good cook, excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; is competent, neat, willing and obliging; can give the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 91 Atlantic st., over Mr. Thompson's grocery, second floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook and to assist in the washing; can give the best of city reference from her last place as to honesty, capability, &c. Can be seen for two days at 232 East 19th st., second floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer and ironer. Call for two days at 252 West 18th st., in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do general housework; is obliging, and a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 11 Abingdon place, third bell.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress or chambermaid, or to take care of children; is of a willing and obliging disposition. Can give the best of references. Call for two days at 168 West 31st st., near 8th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTAble and sober German, as waiter in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Address W. K., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS waitress. The best of city references given. Can be seen at 145 West 31st st., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to do general housework. Has the best of reference. Call at 90 East Houston st., in the dry goods store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; can hem and embroider. Can be seen for this week, if not engaged, at 140 East 32d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid, or to do housework. Call at 22 Henry st., room No. 11.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to take care of children or do housework in a small family, best of city reference from her last place. Call at 150 1st av., dry goods store.

A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation desired, by one who cannot be surpassed in all kinds of French and English cooking, confectionery, entrées, desserts of all kinds, and the management and serving up of supper and dinner for parties, having lived in this capacity in the first families in this city; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call or address 151 East 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS seamstress, no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes. Good city reference. Call at 335 3d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to do general house or up stairs work; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, willing and obliging and kind to children. Good city reference. Call at 103 Perry street, in the basement, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or waiting; good cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference. Inquire at 145 8th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to take care of children, do plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Best city reference. Call for two days at 292 6th av., near 19th st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent Scotch person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable references given if required. Call at 106 East 19th st., between 1st and 2d aves.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS child's nurse or chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid lady; best of city reference given. Call for two days at 101 Hudson, near Fulton ave., Brooklyn.

A MIDDLE AGED FEMALE OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement desires a situation as child's nurse; has been accustomed to the care of children, and to do plain sewing; the most satisfactory reference given. Call on or address M. S., 68 Carroll street, South Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as seamstress and to take care of grown children; is capable of doing all kinds of plain sewing, braiding and embroidery, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is competent of instructing children in all branches of English and music if required. Can produce both city and country references. Can be seen for two days at 158 West 20th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman in city or country, to cook, wash and iron. Best of city reference. Call at 128 West 8th st., near 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family, as plain cook and good washer and ironer. Call at 273 12d st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Apply at 103 West 26th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 45 Bergen st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE ENGLISH girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Apply at 58 Houston st., near Mott. No applicant out of town need apply.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as good cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Apply at 15 Court st., Brooklyn, Bank Building.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS COOK. Can give good reference. Also a girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Good reference. Apply at 136 West 35th st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; understands her business. Best of city reference. Call at 119 West 24th st., near 7th avenue.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT DANISH WOMAN, who can speak German and English, wants a situation as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork and occasionally to take care of children. The best of city reference. Call for two days at 165 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good city references, to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at 115 West 15th st., front basement.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; lived six years in her last place. Good reference. Can be seen until engaged at 121½ West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would help with the washing if required; or as nurse and neat sewer. The best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 209 1st av., over the dry goods store, top floor, front room.

A GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework, or chambermaid and waitress; can do all kinds of sewing. Apply at 174 Franklin st., basement.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO light housework in a small family; understands German. Call at 62 6th av.

A LADY, HAVING A GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERvant for six years in her family, takes great pleasure in recommending her to those who need a girl for general housework or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her late employer's, 47 West 27th st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from the monthly nurse; is a neat plain sewer; can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at 80 West 25th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation as good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a first rate bread baker; understands her business perfectly; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 214 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th aves.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 640 Washington st., first floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at 154 South 3d st., Williamsburg, to Mrs. Hart.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or do housework in a small family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 111½ 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent baker by a steady and agreeable woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can give excellent reference from her last employer for honesty and capability. Can be seen at 83 West 46th st., second floor, front room.

PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Protestant lady, in a respectable family, to sew; can cut and make clothes for children, and is familiar with the work of a seamstress. Address N. A. X., box 187 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at or address for two days 364 East 9th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to do housework for a small family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 264 West 31st st., west of 9th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—AT TINNING SPOONS, BY one who has worked for two years at the business. Address Alonzo, box 155 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamberwork alone or chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; good recommendations from last place. Call at 142 West 38th street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women: one as first rate cook and excellent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; is fond of children; no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at 10 Carroll place, Bleecker st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American lady, or seamstress, either city or country. Can give the highest testimonials as to capability. Address M. S., 170 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at 43 President st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork. Best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 369 6th av., near 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, lately arrived from England, as housekeeper or cook, or general servant, who is capable of filling either situation. Can be seen for two days at 135 West 10th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; no objections to travel with a lady; good city reference. Call for two days at 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, A situation as shirt ironer in a first class laundry; is competent and would endeavor to give satisfaction. Best of reference. Fulton avenue near Grand, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family; is a good washer and ironer and understands baking thoroughly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, no objection to a large family; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at 310 Stanton st., second floor, near Lewis st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; is willing to assist in light chamberwork if required. Call at 165 West 37th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY JUST ARRIVED, an engagement as housekeeper to a gentleman. Speaks French and is musical. Address Mrs. Abbott, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 133 East 10th st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family. Has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 136 West 35th street, between Broadway and 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY DECLINing housekeeping, desires a good home for a young woman; she understands her business thoroughly; is good tempered, quiet, clean, genteel, obliging and honest. Any one in want of such a person will do well to take her. Call for two days at 84 West 20th st. Can give good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 139 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A BABY to wet nurse at her own residence, having lost her own, 12 days old. Inquire of Mrs. Miedinger, 183 East 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or first class embroiderer; has best of city reference. Call at 120 Boerum st., corner Dean, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A THOroughly competent colored woman, who can give excellent city references. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow from 10 till 4 o'clock at 101 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork. Call for two days at 65 Robinson st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; understands all kinds of family baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best city reference given. Call for two days at 147 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and to sew for a lady. Is capable in either capacity. Wages $8 per month. Call at 192 East 21st st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; one who understands her business well; is a first rate baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of city reference. Call for two days at 104 Eleventh st., near 1st ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. Good reference can be given. Call for two days at 44 East 33d st., between Madison and 4th aves., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid; would take care of children and sew; would go out by the day to sew; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen this day at 249 10th ave., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can give references for a number of years. Address 204 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PROtestant girl who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 9 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to take care of children; willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at 225 West 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first class cook for meats and game and all belonging to it. Is willing to do the table linen if required. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 142 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; has no objection to travel with a lady; has two years' city reference from her last place. Call at the French fancy store, 188 3d ave., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook in a respectable private family; the best of reference given from her last place. Call at 23 State st., Brooklyn, first flight of stairs, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as competent waitress. Best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 52 West 36th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PARISIAN DRESSmaker; can cut and fit in the most fashionable style; also ball dresses; would work by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call at 124 8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WITH a fresh breast of milk, a baby to wet nurse, at her own house. Apply at 193 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION TO do general housework in a small private family. The best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call at 118 East 31st st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork or as waitress in a small private family; the best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at 310 Hicks st., South Brooklyn, near Amity st., in the grocery store.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS WILL FIND the largest old established office, corner of 11th st. and 6th ave.—for German, Irish, English, American and Protestant women and girls—to suit all, by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. Call and see.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, 119 GRAND STREET—ALL private families, hotels, boarding houses supplied with servants, for city or country. Wanted, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, twenty girls for housework; also Protestant nurses and seamstresses.

AT L. C. DE HODEN'S FRENCH AGENCY, 81 6TH AVEnue, second floor—Wanted, immediately, three German cooks and two German chambermaids.

COOK WANTED—NONE NEED APPLY WITHOUT best city references, and willing to assist in the washing. Call at 287 West 22d st., below 9th av., between 11 and 1 o'clock, this day.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED—AT NO. 155 WEST 24TH st. A middle aged woman preferred. Wages $6. Apply after 5 P. M. only.

SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—MR. MANNING is now able to attend to business, and will be pleased to see all his old customers at his new offices, 15 Court street, corner of Joralemon, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Excellent situations now ready for first class servants. Employers immediately supplied with most desirable domestics of different nations.

WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, A FRENCH OR SCOTCH woman, who understands dressmaking. Apply, with references, on Wednesday and Thursday, at 107 West 14th street.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AND TIDY GIRL, TO do general housework in a private family; must be a good plain cook and understand how to make bread. Apply at 84 Elliott place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk. Apply at 20 West 36th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Good wages to one who can come well recommended. Apply at 87 South Second street, Williamsburg, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's house in a Western State; must be a young lady of refinement, well educated, and a good musician, both in vocal and instrumental, and not over twenty years old. Has to act as companion to a young lady, will be treated as one of the family, and have a good home and a liberal salary. None need apply except those who can produce good references as to character and respectability. If convenient enclose a carte de visite. Address, stating age and where to have an interview, immediately, L. L. M., Post office, New York city.

WANTED—IN A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY RESIDing in the neighborhood of the city, an English Protestant nurse. Address J. C. M., box 28 Post office, stating where can be seen.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO ATTEND BAR. CALL between the hours of 12 and 2, at 436 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER AND chambermaid. None but those having good reference from their last place need apply at 107 West 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, AT 215 MYRTLE AVENUE, to take a baby to nurse at her own residence in Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO also understands hairdressing; a knowledge of sewing by machine no objection. Apply at 11 East 22d st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Apply, with good city reference, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Greene avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND OBLIGING GIRL, TO help a respectable lady in everything; she must speak Spanish and English, and have the best city references. Apply at 127 West 21st st., for three days.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK MAKERS; GOOD pay and steady employment. Also two good operators, with their own machines; Wheeler & Wilson's preferred. Call to-day at 300 Bowery. A. S. HOWE.

WANTED—A THOROUGH GOING GERMAN GIRL, to do the work of three in the family; must be neat, smart and willing to make herself generally useful, and come well recommended. Apply at 307 West 43d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A FANCY store. Apply at the corner of Myrtle av. and Graham st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL GOOD DRESSmakers. Apply at 143 4th av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GIRLS, TO WORK AT dressmaking, at 126 Greene st., between Prince and Houston sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS, SUTLERS, NEWS DEALERS, AC.
THE GREAT NEW UNION
PRIZE AND STATIONERY PACKAGE,
FULL OF FINE ARTICLES, WORTH $1,
FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.
SELLS LIKE WILD FIRE.
$15 PER DAY MADE EASY.
A splendid Watch given free to each agent. Send for new circulars, containing extra inducements. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, N. Y. The largest and oldest prize package house in the world.

AGENTS, NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET A SUPPLY of our Prize Packages, just suited for the holidays, each containing a Gift, and owing to the great advance in paper our Package will sell rapidly, as we still keep the price 25 cents, and you can make 100 per cent. We also have the Army Portfolio, containing paper and a variety of useful articles for the soldier. Send for circular.
G. S. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman street.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 3 Broad st., near Wall.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WANTED—NONE BUT those bringing the best of city reference need apply at 35 East 16th st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO LEARN the jewelry business; must give good reference. Apply to John A. Riley, 13 John st.

BOY WANTED.—A LAD WANTED, ABOUT 14 YEARS of age, to run errands and make himself generally useful. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, A. B., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE; MUST write a good hand, live with his parents and come well recommended; salary $52 first year. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at 31 Nassau st., room 34. [illegible]

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, who has some little experience in bartending, to make himself generally useful. Apply between 10 and 1 at Falkland's, Broadway and 30th st.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, IN A FIRST CLASS DISpensing establishment, a junior clerk; will be required to sleep in the store. Address Druggist, Herald office, enclosing reference and testimonials as to character and capacity.

MALE NURSE WANTED—ONE TO TRAVEL WITH an invalid gentleman. Address box 199 Post office, with terms, testimonials &c.

TWO NEATLY DRESSED, ACTIVE BOYS WANTED—At the New York Electrical Institute, 561 and 563 Broadway (Wood's marble buildings), to give out circulars and run errands. Apply from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING FROM $50 TO $75, in cash, or less, if he has any new office furniture, to take an interest in a good paying business, as partner, or on salary. Address A. R. S., box 159 Herald office, to-day.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SALESMAN, IN WASHINGton Market; one who has a city acquaintance, and understands the meat business preferred. None need apply who cannot give unexceptionable reference. Address L. O., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OYSTERMAN, TO whom good wages will be given. None need apply unless perfectly understanding the business. Apply at the Westchester Hotel, corner 27th st. and 4th av.

WANTED.—MEN WHO WISH TO ENGAGE IN A LEgitimate business, in which they can make $25 every day by a small investment of $300, are invited to call at 330 Broadway. HOWARD TILDEN.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has satisfactory references. None other need apply at No. 5 East 12th st., between 8 and 9 o'clock, on Wednesday.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO ATTEND bar and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Farrish House, 16 East Houston st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE; MUST write well and be correct at figures. Also, a small boy, and a girl who has worked at perfumery. Apply at No. 55 Walker st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT SIXTEEN OR seventeen years of age, in a customer boot and shoe store, to keep the goods in order, collect bills and wait on customers when necessary. Address, with good references, in handwriting of applicant, Cordwainer, box 176 Herald office.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO CONductors, a young man as valet, to go to Australia, with a merchant; salary liberal; two brakemen, three porters, four girls to travel; a stewardess, two express drivers. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WHOLESALE SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THOroughly acquainted with the trade of the State of Ohio. Apply to Arnold, Constable & Co., Canal st.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY, IN AN OFFICE, TO RUN of errands and make himself useful. Wages $2 per week. Apply with good reference at No. 6 Hanover st., office No. 10.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD CHARACter, to deliver serial books. Also two good canvassers wanted for a new publication. Competent men will be liberally dealt with. Apply from 9 to 12 to G. Virtue & Co., 436 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SHIPPING OFFICE; also a young man in a banking house and a clerk in an office. Apply at 151 Fulton st., Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office. Situations procured. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR, ON Staten Island; must be well recommended from his last employer. Inquire at No. 5 State st., New York, between 9 and 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, in a hardware store; salary $50 first year. Apply to G. J. Mix & Co., 14 Beekman st.

WAITER AND BILLIARD PLAYER WANTED—TWO men, one as waiter and to make himself useful in a private family, the other to attend bar and be able to play billiards well. Apply at Bedell's, 307 4th av.

WANTED—BOYS, TO DRAW BRUSHES. THOSE who know the business may apply at 297 Pearl st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SOUND MEN TO WORK on United States steamers; prize money awarded; good pay and rations. Apply immediately at 159 York st., Brooklyn.

$30 A MONTH AND EXPENSES PAID.—AGENTS wanted, male and female, local and travelling in every county in the United States and Canada. For particulars call on or address C. M. Brown, 74 Bleecker street, New York. Send stamp for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A machine shop, to learn the trade. Address Apprentice, box 175 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS A clerk in this city, would like a clerkship in a mercantile house, insurance, exchange or broker's office; would accept a small salary in a position otherwise desirable; could, if desirable, bring some money into business. Refers as to character and capability. Address L. R. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE GROCERY business wishes a situation. Can give the best of references. Address F. M. T., 211 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A BOOKKEEPER ENGAGED ONLY DURING THE day would devote a few hours each evening to posting books or as copyist. Only a small compensation required. A1 references given. Address Industry, Herald office.

NOTICE.—MR. A. CHARLES GIRAUDAN, FRENCH cook, who has been employed for the diplomatic dinners in Washington for several years, now offers his services to persons wishing dinners, suppers or balls. He will endeavor to give full satisfaction to all persons who will patronize him. No. 2 Hall place, between 6th and 7th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A YOUNG, respectable man of steady habits, and who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; good reference given; the country preferred. Any one wishing such a person will please address W. M. Brash, Hudson City (N. J.) Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, AN ENGIneer by profession, desires a position to take charge of some mechanical or manufacturing business, or of the construction of some public works. Is generally acquainted with mechanical branches and manufactures, and readily acquires any branch. Is a good draughtsman and accountant. Salary moderate. Address, with particulars, C. E. A., Herald office.

TO NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of experience and ability as a writer is desirous of obtaining a position in a newspaper or magazine office; or he would accept an engagement in any literary capacity. Address Bacon, Herald office.

TO SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.—WANTED, by a respectable and intelligent young man, aged twenty years, a situation, as draughtsman; has a good knowledge of algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, mensuration and land surveying. A liberal salary expected. Address E. B., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OLD, A situation as salesman, has had long experience in gents' furnishing goods; no objection to any other honorable business to which he may adapt himself; salary moderate. Address J. V. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or clerk in some mercantile house in this city. Best of reference given. Address Bookkeeper, box 180 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A store, or to learn a good business. Call at or address George Laupman, 126 Allen st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR SALESman in a flour or flour and feed store, by a competent man; unobjectionable reference given as to honesty and capability. Address W. M. D., Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY ARRIVED from London, who is quick at figures and can write a good hand, a situation in an office or a wholesale store; is willing to make himself useful; salary not an object. Call or address M. Egan, 308 Grand st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS porter in a store, or to drive a horse and cart or express wagon, or any other work, or to attend bar. Address J. M., Spring street Post office, for three days.

THE TRADES

GARDENER AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, wanted, for winter or permanently, to have charge of a country place, small farm in Yonkers; must thoroughly understand his business, care of horses, and not afraid of work. Address box 1,169 Post office, or call at Henderson's, 73 Nassau st.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—APPLY TO S. Hoffberg & Co., 80 Beaver st.

MACHINISTS AND YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE worked some at the business, wanted, to go a short distance in the country. Inquire from twelve till two o'clock at the office of the General Agent, 309 Broadway.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED—AT HART'S, No. 57 Chatham street.

TO FILE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO GRINDERS, Mill-Saw and Taper Cutters, and a man for small Bastard work; also a good man for general jobbing, such as annealing, smithing, &c.; can obtain a good job by applying to King, Cockayne & Co., Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED, TWO EXTRA FORwarders and correctors. None but competent men need apply to E. O. Ryan, 64 and 66 Duane st. Also, a boy, who has some knowledge of the business, wanted.

TWO ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS WANTED—IMmediately, at Everdell's, 302 Broadway. Highest prices to good workmen.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITH, TO WHOM good pay and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at the Stover Machine Company's Works, foot of 23d st., E. R. J. W. BICKNELL, Superintendent.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO sharpening brown stone cutters' tools; one with his own tools preferred. Apply at Dixon's stone yard, Hamilton and Woodhull st., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; constant employment for a good workman. Apply to Fellows & Co., 17 Maiden lane.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD WORKMEN ACCUSTOMed to work on mathematical and surveying instruments. E. & G. W. BLUNT, 179 Water st.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A PARTNER TO GO TO EUROPE—WITH THE SOLE right to sell Lloyd's new Steel Plate County Map of the United States, Canadas and New Brunswick, issued a few weeks ago; cost $20,000, and warranted the best map ever made of this country; 900,000 places and 30,000 railroad stations and distances are marked on this map; 154 feet square, colored handsomely; in 2,000 counties; worth ten dollars and yet sells for only fifty cents. A million copies of this valuable map could be sold in Europe by any half alive man. The publisher is now clearing an independent fortune on this map in the United States, as will be shown to any applicant. No competition in the world, either in price or accuracy. Will sell the sole right of Europe, or take a partner with a few thousand dollars capital, and divide the profits on sales in Europe, which will be heavy, as I make a map as cheaply as the Daily Herald is made. Can learn any man, in an hour's time, how to carry out my instructions and make a fortune in Europe. Lloyd's Maps of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and the Mississippi river, are the only authority for Generals Burnside, Grant, McClellan, Secretary Welles, Admirals Farragut, Porter, &c., as will be shown to all interested. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WESTERN CITY, WITH $5,000 capital; rare chance to make money; the business is profitable, long established and increasing. Location pleasant and healthy, with an unexceptionable party. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, 31 Cortlandt street.

A PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO HAS $2,000 OR $3,000 to invest in a down town jobbing house, doing a nice cash trade and good prospects ahead. For all particulars address W. F. H., care Stapleton (Staten Island) Post office.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO A PARTY DESIRING A LUcrative investment of $3,000 and can personally attend to managing the finances, the subscriber would offer satisfactory inducements. Address, with real name, Waldron, Herald office.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bloomer & Macbeth is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Bloomer will continue the business and settle up the debts of the old concern.
WILLIAM BLOOMER,
per T. J. Bloomer, Attorney.
J. S. MACBETH.
Witness—E. Blair Smith.
New York, Sept. 22, 1862.

FOR CALIFORNIA—$3,000.—AN ENTERPRISING man wanted to invest the above amount, equally with the advertiser, in a very lucrative monopoly. Business to be conducted in California. Address, for two days, Business, box 149 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000 capital; one acquainted with the tailors' trimming business preferred. The advertiser has a business well established, with a first class trade in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, which can be extended with prospects unequalled by any house in the trade. All communications from principals, with real name, will be treated as strictly confidential; none others noticed. Please address G., box 2,230 N. Y. Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PROVISION BUSIness, with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000. Address H. C., box 5,032 Post office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE PATENTEE OF A NEW and important implement of war, is desirous of meeting with a party of means and the necessary influence to take an interest in his patent. Address Iron Plate, box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 CASH, TO TAKE AN interest in the Butcher and Provision Business; a thorough butcher and a good salesman required. Address G. V. Langdon, 74 Prince street, Brooklyn.

$250.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A WELL ESTABlished cash business. Good stock on hand. Trade increasing. Books can be examined for a year past to show the amount of business done. Can satisfy any party wishing to engage in a bona fide, honorable occupation. Address box 141 Herald office.

$3,000.—A PERSON, WITH THIS AMOUNT, CAN become a partner in the manufacture of steel wire and hoop skirts. Must be practical in either branch—to take charge—and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with full name, residence and where an interview can be had, S. T. W., box 123 Herald office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, ACTIVE OR SPEcial, in the jobbing business, already established, done on the cash principle and no risk; the demand for the goods requires more capital. Address Jobber, Herald office, with real name and where an interview can be had.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM SUITS OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 365 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE (property of a gentleman leaving for Europe).—Rosewood Pianoforte, rosewood Drawing Room Suites, Étagères, Secretary and Bookcase, marble top Tables, Encoignures, Sideboard, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, rosewood and black walnut Chamber Furniture complete, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.; made to order; will be sold less than half cost. Inquire at 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—One solid rosewood Parlor Suit, covered in rich French satin brocatel, made to order, cost $225, will be sold for $135; one do. for $100; one solid black walnut Suit, comprising one Tete-a-Tete Sofa, one Arm Chair, one Reception and four Medallion Back Chairs, for $65. Also a lot of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, will be sold for less than half their cost. Apply at 119 West Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SUIT OF PARLOR, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, including Carpets, for which Board for a lady or gentleman would be given, or a reasonable price paid. Best of care and unexceptionable references. Family private. Address C., station D, for one week.

WANTED—FURNITURE SUFFICIENT FOR ONE OR two rooms for from $15 to $25. Any person wishing to break up housekeeping address Williams, station D.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE TAMMANY AND MOZART Hall Special Committees of the Seventh Aldermanic district, comprising parts of the Ninth and Fifteenth wards, held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when, on motion of Mr. Wm. H. Gray, CHARLES J. CHIPP was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the united democracy of the Seventh Aldermanic district.
IGNATIUS FLYNN, Secretary. JOHN NASH, Chairman.
WM. M. TWEED,
Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee.
FERNANDO WOOD,
Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.
For Corporation Counsel,
JOHN E. DEVELIN.
A. T. CANFIELD, Sec'y General Committee. GEORGE KELSEY, Pres't General Committee.
O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Sec'y Executive Committee. E. MORTIMER DEGY, Ch'n Executive Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE Joint Convention of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth ward, held corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue, on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:—
For School Commissioner,
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector,
HUGH O'BRIEN.
For Trustees,
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER—To Fill Vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman Tammany Convention.
WARE D. PARSONS, Chairman Mozart Convention.
John T. Hoffman, Secretary Tammany Convention.
Peter E. Mayhew, Secretary Mozart Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.
THE OLD OFFICERS RENOMINATED.
For Commissioner,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Inspector,
ALBERT GILBERT.
For Trustees,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
LINUS W. STEVENS.
To Fill a Vacancy,
JAMES S. HUYLER.
WM. N. BLAKEMAN, Ch'n Nominating Committee.

FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD,
HERRMANN KOEHLER.

NEW YORK, DEC. 2, 1862.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
Understanding that my enemies are circulating reports that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic district, I herewith deny the same, and state positively that I am still a candidate, and will remain so until the closing of the polls, this (Tuesday) 2d inst., and I do respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said district. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS FOR School Officers of the Thirteenth ward.—For Commissioner Common Schools of Thirteenth ward—George G. Hallock. For Inspector of Common Schools of Thirteenth ward—Aaron McCall. For Trustees of Common Schools of Thirteenth ward—Robert Fair and Adin Holcomb.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS—Tammany and Mozart.—For Counsel to the Corporation, JOHN E. DEVELIN.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman Tammany Committee.
BENJ. RAY, Chairman Mozart Committee.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINAtion for Alderman, Seventh Aldermanic District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP.
WM. WRAY, Secretary. JOHN NASH, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS
FOR COUNCILMEN,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
6TH, 13TH, 14TH AND 18TH WARDS,
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE ROSS,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

REGULAR UNION, PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN nomination for Alderman of Eleventh district, Twentieth ward, E. HARRISON REED.

"STAND BY ME AND I WILL STAND BY YOU."—A report is in circulation that the honest citizens of the Third Aldermanic district will not be allowed to vote. I therefore call upon them to look well to their rights. If I am elected Alderman I shall devote my official time for the good of the people of the city, and the citizens of the Third Aldermanic district in particular.
DAVID D. EGAN, 433 Canal street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—A BASE LIBEL—THE UNdersigned has just seen in the Herald of this morning what is purported to be the proceedings of a Seymour Club in the Twenty-first ward, charging him with having an interest in the Hackley street cleaning contract, which he pronounces untrue in every respect. He not only voted against it, but has done all in his power to protect the interests of the city during the time it has been in force; and he wishes it to be distinctly understood that any person who asserts to the contrary is a base and wilful slanderer; and, should he be elected, he gives fair notice that all the rascals who desire to get their hands into the city treasury will meet with the same opposition from him as heretofore.
ANDRE FROMENT,
November 30, 1862. Alderman, Fifteenth District.
Alderman Froment—Sir:—I learned that you called on me this morning in regard to an article in this morning's Herald, signed by me as Vice President. I respectfully beg to say that I was not present at the meeting and was not aware of the proceedings; in fact I was ignorant of the advertisement until I saw it in this morning's Herald. Further than that I do not endorse such proceedings. Respectfully yours,
November 30, 1862. PETER H. JACKSON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.—A union having been effected between the two republican associations of the Twentieth ward, resulting in a joint ticket, which promises to be favorable to the election of the republican candidates, I hereby, in conformity with that union, withdraw my name from the canvass as candidate for Alderman. Yours, truly, CHARLES NETTLETON,
December 1, 1862. 63 West Twenty-eighth street.

TAMMANY, MOZART AND UNION DEMOCRATIC Republican regular nominations. Twelfth ward.
For Alderman, John McQuade.
For Councilmen,
David Fitzgerald, Alexander Brandon,
Roger Dowling, William Joyce,
John Brice, John U. Gent.
For School Commissioner, David S. Jackson, Jr.
For School Inspector, William Harris, Jr.
For School Trustees,
John Scallon, John Moore.
JOHN McARTHUR, Chairman Tammany. TERRENCE McGUIRE, Chairman Mozart.
John Lynch, John O'Donnell, Secretaries. Capt. Wm. Harris, Secretary.

TAXPAYERS' JEFFERSONIAN AND REGULAR MOzart candidate, Third Aldermanic district.
For Alderman,
GERSHON COHEN.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman Mozart.
W. H. Crane, W. Quinn, Secretaries Mozart.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH WARD.
A CARD.
Having seen my name placed in nomination for School Trustee of the Seventh ward, I would state such nomination is made without my knowledge or consent. I am not a candidate for any office in the gift of the people.
Respectfully,
ARTHUR MONE,
No. 222 Monroe street.

1ST, 2D AND PARTS OF THE 3D, 4TH AND 6TH WARDS DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
HENRY SMITH.
John Crowley, Sec'y. DANIEL FRIEL, Chairman.

1ST, 2D AND PARTS OF THE 3D, 4TH AND 6TH WARDS. REPUBLICAN and PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
HENRY SMITH.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, Chairman.
John M. Costa, Secretary.

3D ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR DEMOCRAtic nomination (Tammany Hall)—
For Alderman—JOHN T. HENRY.
ANDREW CLARKE (Fifth Ward), President.
Warren C. Bennett (Eighth ward), Thos. Gorman (Third ward), Secretaries.

3D ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
DAVID D. EGAN.
The undersigned, having learned from several sources that all the bills he intended to have posted were to be torn down, takes this method of informing his friends that he, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his way, will continue to be a candidate until the law proclaims the election to be over.
DAVID D. EGAN.

3D ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN,
CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF.
It having been positively asserted in many places in the above district, by persons opposed to his interests, that the undersigned intended to withdraw his name as a candidate for Alderman, he takes this method of informing his friends that no consideration under heaven can induce him to withdraw from the canvass, and that he is now and intends to be until the closing of the polls on the day of election, a candidate for the office of Alderman.
CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF.

3D ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
Democratic
Candidate,
DAVID D. EGAN.

3D ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—THE LAST APPEAL.—I respectfully ask of the people of the above district their support at the coming election, pledging my sacred honor that, if elected, I will use my earnest endeavors to promote the good of the people of the district in which I now and have resided and done business for upwards of thirty-three years. DAVID D. EGAN.

5TH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION
SCHOOL TICKET.
TAMMANY AND MOZART
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. CRANE.
For Inspector,
CORNELIUS QUINN.
For Trustees,
WILLIAM MYERS,
WILLIAM H. BURRAS.
GEO. A. BARNEY, Chairman, Tammany Hall Conv'n.
R. H. Benson, P. Niman, Secretaries, Tammany Hall Conv'n.
ISAAC BLOCK, Chairman, Mozart Hall Conv'n.
W. J. Kelly, S. Byrnes, Secretaries Mozart Hall Conv'n.

5TH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.—I HEREBY WITHdraw my name as a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Councilmanic District, and respectfully ask my friends to support Frederick Repper for the same office, he being a good Union man and having filled the position for the last two years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.
New York, Dec. 1, 1862. THOMAS G. VAN COTT.

9TH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner, JAMES W. FARR,
For Inspector, CHARLES S. WRIGHT.
For Trustees, JAMES H. TOWNSEND,
JAMES HARRISON.

POLITICAL.

7TH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner.............Edward L. Carey.
For Inspector.............Thomas Lynch.
For Trustees.............Thomas Shields, William Dougherty.
JOHN HARRIS, Ch'n Mozart Committee. CHAS. A. DENIKE, Ch'n Tammany Committee.
Wm. M. R. Maman, Sec'y. Augustus Oliver, Sec'y.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Chairman Joint Delegation.

11TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTIETH WARD Democratic Republican Regular Nomination.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM J. PECK.
N. HILL FOWLER, Chairman.
Dennis Ryer, Secretary.

11TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTIETH WARD. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
JOHN HARDY.
JOHN D. RADLEY, Chairman.
B. K. Murphy, James Cleary, Secretaries.

12TH, 19TH, 20TH, 21ST AND 22D WARDS
Regular Democratic nomination.
For Councilman,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

13TH WARD.—PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS,
PETER F. GREENE.

13TH WARD CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL officers, irrespective of party.—For Commissioner, George G. Hallock; for Inspector, Josiah R. Dunn; for Trustees, Robert Fair, J. H. Tooker.

13TH WARD CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.
For Commissioner,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK.
For Inspector,
JOSIAH R. DUNN.
For Trustees,
ROBERT FAIR,
J. H. TOOKER.

15TH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION REGULAR NOMInations for School Officers:—
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspector of Common Schools for Fifteenth Ward,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
To fill a vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

15TH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION REGULAR NOMInations for School Officers:—
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
To fill a vacancy,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

16TH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION SCHOOL NOMInations.—For School Commissioner, Orlando P. Smith; for Inspector, Noah Tuttwell, Jr.; For Trustees, Patrick Campbell, Lewis A. Rosenmiller.

16TH WARD.
Regular nominations for School Officers.
For Commissioner,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

17TH WARD.
UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.

19TH WARD DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL TICKET.—WE, the undersigned (six of the eight members of the Mozart General Committee of this ward), hereby certify that the following ticket was duly nominated by Mozart and approved of by the Tammany Nominating Conventions as the regular union democratic ticket of the democracy of this ward:—
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN.
For Inspector,
DANIEL B. TAYLOR.
For Trustees,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
JOHN HOGAN.
Signed by
DANIEL GALLAGHER,
MICHAEL McCANN,
PETER RUSH,
DANIEL B. TAYLOR,
EDWARD D. McCABE,
WILLIAM CLARK,
Members of the Mozart General Committee.

20TH WARD DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGUlar nominations.
For School Commissioner—EDMUND CONNELLY.
For School Inspector—LOUIS OHLE.
For School Trustees—EDWIN DOBBS, EDWARD SCHLICHTING.
BARTHOLOMEW DOYLE, Chairman.
Thomas J. Mason, Daniel Strain, Secretaries.

21ST WARD.
TO HUGH BRADY, ESQ.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD DELEGATION TO THE COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.
Dear Sir—Holding the success of the democratic party paramount to all other interests, and desirous of insuring the defeat of black republicanism, I therefore tender my resignation as a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Senatorial district, assuring you, at the same time, that nothing on my part will be left undone to insure the election of our ticket. Respectfully yours, JOHN H. STARIN.
We, the undersigned, members of the Twenty-first ward Mozart Hall delegation to the above convention, do accept the resignation of John H. Starin, and unanimously nominate Alexander Brandon as our candidate, and recommend him to the Mozart Hall organization throughout this district, for their united and earnest support.
HUGH BRADY, CHARLES GUIDET,
JAMES O'BRIEN, THOMAS HOSEY,
JOHN MULLALY,
Nominating Committee.

22D WARD, THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
New York, Dec. 1, 1862.
Democrats and Voters of the Twenty-Second Ward—At a late hour it appears there is a disposition to elect a democrat for Alderman of this ward. I therefore feel it my duty to withdraw from the field as a candidate, believing that by concentrating our forces, victory must follow. I am under many obligations to my friends who have so warmly supported me, and sincerely hope they will join with me in bringing about the desired result. Mr. Masterson is now our choice; give him your hearty support and the object is obtained.
E. H. M. KEPNER.

22D WARD.
At a large and enthusiastic meeting of such citizens of this ward as advocate the election of honest and responsible men as school officers, and refuse to be imposed upon and controlled by corrupt party organizations, the following ticket was unanimously nominated:—
For School Commissioner,
JOHN MULLINS.
For School Inspector,
LEWIS H. BUCKBEE.
For School Trustees,
WILLIAM SEEBACH,
JOHN KELLY.
PATRICK TREACY, Chairman.
Patrick Hirsch, Secretary.

22D WARD.
THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
MOZART HALL REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
JEREMIAH CROWLEY.
FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman Gen. Com.
Thos. Egan, Secretary.
JOHN MAKEWAN, Chairman Ward Com.
Thos. Egan, Secretary.

22D WARD—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DIStrict.
New York, Nov. 30, 1862.
To the Democratic Republican Electors of the Twenty-second ward:—
Whilst thanking the committee and my friends for the honor conferred upon me by the nomination and their hearty support for the office of Alderman of the Twenty-second ward, I am compelled, from a sense of duty, to decline. This ward, so strongly democratic, has been long enough represented by a republican, and I cannot consent to run when it is probable a republican may again be elected. Therefore, for the purpose of union and of consolidating the whole democratic vote upon one candidate, I withdraw from the canvass, and recommend my friends to support Mr. Peter Masterson, the Union democratic candidate for Alderman. JEREMIAH CROWLEY,
No. 247 West Forty-third street.

22D WARD REGULAR UNITED DEMOCRATIC nominations; also People's Union, Taxpayers', Workingmen's and Jeffersonian nomination for Alderman, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the people's choice, and opposed to all corruption. JOHN E. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
Thaddeus Meighan, Secretary.

22D WARD.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman—Peter Masterson.
For Councilmen (Fourth Senatorial district)—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Alexander Brandon, Roger Dowling, Valentine Cook.
For School Commissioner—Frederick Smyth.
For School Inspector—Lewis H. Buckbee.
For School Trustees—William Seebach, William J. Lewis.
W. J. Finley, Sec. E. MACFARLAN, President.

22D WARD.—TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF the Fourth Councilmanic district.—Having seen my name published in the Sunday papers, also in the New York Times, as an independent candidate for Councilman, I beg leave to state that I was nominated by the Jeffersonian and People's Union Conventions; but not having received the regular Tammany Hall nomination I will not be a candidate at the ensuing election, hoping that my friends will vote the regular ticket, headed by Wm. Joice, of the Twenty-second ward. WILLIAM TURNER,
No. 140 West Forty-seventh street.

22D WARD—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DIStrict.
Regular Democratic Nomination for Alderman,
PETER MASTERSON.
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, Chairman.
Wm. S. Ford, Philip F. Hannavan, Secretaries.

COAL.

COAL—PURE RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD), genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities; all at the lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

$7 50.—COAL—BEST SCHUYLKILL WHITE ASH, $7 50 per ton; Red Ash, $7 75 per ton of 2,000 pounds, well screened; delivered from yard, 195 West Eleventh street, near Seventh avenue. A. HEARTT.

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EXQUISITE.—THE KISSES OF SECUNDUS AND BON NEFONS, with Epithalamium in full, and fine Steel Plates, sent by mail, postage free, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of 50 cents.
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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII .... No. 333

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—IRELAND AS IT WAS—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—HAPPY MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLONDETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SCOURGE OF DAHOMEY—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—FAMILY JARS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RUTH—ASPHODEL—BOTTLE IMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DRESBACH'S PERFORMING BEARS—GIANT GIRL, &C., at all hours. DRAMA, ICE QUEEN'S VOW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &C.—HAND-A-LONE BROTHERS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—FLAT FOOT JACK.

PALACE OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—TERESA CARRENO'S CONCERT.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &C.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

LIBRARY HALL, Newark.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

New York, Tuesday, December 2, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The reports from the headquarters of General Burnside indicate no movement of importance as having transpired yesterday. Skirmishes and reconnoissances are, of course, of daily occurrence. That of General Stahl, from General Sigel's corps in the direction of Snicker's Ferry, is but one example of the activity of our troops—particularly the cavalry arm of the service—in expeditions of this kind. The information which he obtained relative to the position of the enemy was all important, while the valor displayed by his troops was worthy of every commendation.

The President's Message to Congress, which we give to-day, is not perhaps as explicit upon the subject of the war, its issues and its prospects, as the public probably expected. Upon all the details of our national troubles which are involved in the war question, however, the Message is elaborate, sometimes forcible, and throughout consistent with the previously expressed views of the President on the matter of slavery and emancipation.

We have had a fight in the Southwest. The rebels experienced a severe defeat at Cane Hill, Arkansas, as we learn from the official despatches of General Curtis, dated from St. Louis and Springfield, Missouri, on the 29th. That General Blunt, with five thousand Union troops, attacked and routed eight thousand rebels under General Marmaduke on the 28th instant. Sixty rebels were killed in the engagement, and the balance were driven some twelve miles. General Blunt telegraphs that the rebels will not probably venture north of the Boston Mountains again this winter; and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the valley of the Arkansas they must soon retreat into Texas.

The Hibernian, off Cape Race, forwards news from Europe to the 21st ult., five days later.

Notices posted at Lloyd's, London, report a rumor that another Anglo-rebel steamer had left Liverpool to prey on the commerce of the United States on the ocean, and that a third one (including the Alabama) was about to follow soon.

A report to the effect that Secretary Seward had addressed the British government in a tone of displeasure, on the subject of aid alleged to have been given to the Alabama, caused some uneasiness on the London Stock Exchange.

The London *Times* says that Mr. Seward may have taken that position, in the "desperate hope" of finding a cause of "external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home."

The London *Times* ridicules the political tilt between Cassius M. Clay and George F. Train, at the Academy of Music, in its usual style.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress was opened at noon yesterday. Prayers were delivered by the Chaplains of both houses. After the usual preliminaries, the President's Message was received and read. The document is printed in to-day's paper, together with an abstract of the Postmaster General's report and the report of the General Land Office.

In the Senate Messrs. Richard T. Fields, Benjamin F. Harding and Samuel Green Arnold, new Senators respectively from New Jersey, Oregon and Rhode Island, were qualified, and took their seats. Twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the hour of daily meeting, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Naval Committee were instructed to inquire and report as to the cheapest, most expeditious and reliable mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario, and establishing water communication with the other lakes, with a view to the protection of the Northern frontier in cases of emergency. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report by what authority of the constitution or the laws, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what may not be transmitted through the mails. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the fact of the illegal arrest and confinement of persons in military prisons and camps, and declaring that "the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the constitution and laws of the United States, as a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of the United States." On motion of Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, this was laid on the table by a vote of eighty against forty. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now in confinement as State prisoners, what charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose order such arrests were made. Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of seventy-four against forty. Notice was given of a bill to increase the revenue by a reduction of the tax on whiskey to five cents per gallon. The President's Message and the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry on the 21st of November, passed Cape Race last Saturday evening on her voyage to Portland. Her news is five days later than the advices of the Africa, and a telegraphic report of its main points, from our agent at St. Johns, Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD this morning.

Consols closed in London on the 21st of November at 93¾ for money. American securities were steady. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased to the amount of $1,125,000 in the week ending November 21.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull during three days, with nominal quotations. It closed with a better feeling on the 20th of November; but on the 21st ultimo it was found that the rates had declined from one penny to two pence during the week. The sales of the 21st ultimo were made at irregular prices. Breadstuffs were steady and provisions inactive at the latest date.

The British steam frigate Ariadne, Commander Von Saltern, three days from Halifax, arrived at this port yesterday. She mounts twenty-six guns, is a propeller of 3,800 tons, 800 horse power, and has a crew of 610 men.

The charter election, for the election of Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Aldermen, Councilmen and school officers, takes place to-day, and a full list of all the candidates who expect to be voted for will be found in another column. The polls will open at six minutes after seven o'clock in the morning, and close at thirty-four minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon. All business in the courts and public offices will be suspended during the voting.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hoffman discharged the Grand Jurors for a fortnight, one panel being then in session in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Thomas McIntyre pleaded guilty to an indictment of petit larceny. John Robinson was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in stealing from the store No. 81 Warren street, in August last, a quantity of sewing silk, valued at six or seven thousand dollars. Isaac Spingle was convicted of grand larceny, in picking the pocket of Dr. Davis, of Greenpoint, on the 10th of September last, of a gold watch and chain valued at seventy-five dollars. All the prisoners were remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned until Thursday next, the 4th inst.

The rebel Congress will not convene, unless called together by Jeff Davis, until the 12th of January. It adjourned on the 13th of October.

Judge Usher, who was sent out to Minnesota, as has been supposed with power to free the Sioux Indians who have been condemned to death, states that he has no such authority. He says that he was in the Cabinet meeting when General Pope's despatch soliciting the sanction of the government to hang three hundred of these Indians was laid before the President; that there was no discussion about it, while both the President and Secretary Stanton expressly agreed that hanging was the remedy, and sent a despatch ordering General Pope to forward the names of the condemned parties.

The New York canals are yet free from ice and open to navigation.

The City Inspector's report states that there were 352 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 39 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 20 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 58 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 7 of the heart and blood vessels, 153 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 5 of old age, 19 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 8 premature births, 51 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 27 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 1 of disease of the urinary organs, 13 from violent causes, and 2 unknown. There were 225 natives of the United States, 12 of England, 89 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 20 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of November was four hundred and sixteen, and the number of vessels cleared for foreign ports was three hundred and eighty-six.

Stocks opened heavily yesterday morning; but at midday rumors respecting the action of Mr. Chase with regard to the currency led to a sudden advance, and the leading speculative shares rose 1 a 2 per cent. Gold opened at 128½, rose to 131½, and then fell back, closing at 130½ a 130¾. Exchange opened at 141½ a 142, and rose to 144, all upon the theory that more paper money is to be issued. Money was in fair supply at six per cent. The bank statement shows a decrease in the loans equal to $3,027,103; a decrease of $101,130 in specie, and an increase of deposits equal to $1,715,052.

Cotton advanced yesterday to 67c. a 67½c. for middlings, with sales of 800 bales. Flour was heavy, and in some few instances a trifle lower, and wheat was also depressed. Corn improved slightly. Oats were in lively demand, as was also barley malt, the latter mainly to arrive. There was more activity in pork, at steady rates, and in lard at slightly reduced figures; while beef, hemp, hops, metals, rice, groceries, wool and whalebone were quiet. Tobacco was in fair demand, as were also hay, fish, fish oils, hides and leather. The freight engagements were quite light, with the market rates in favor of exporters.

THE CONTEST FOR COMPTROLLER AND CORPORATION COUNSEL ONCE MORE.—The people are to decide at the ballot box to-day who are to have the management of the finances of the city and county for the next four years, and the legal business of the city for the next three years. Both of these offices are positions of great importance to the future prosperity and welfare of the city. For the former office the race is confined to Robert T. Haws, the present efficient incumbent, and Matthew T. Brennan, a police justice. The friends of both are doing their best to secure the election of their favorite; but the divisions and wrangles of the factions in the republican party, and the secret support that the radical journals are giving to Brennan, have increased the confidence of the democracy in their success, and correspondingly diminished that of the republicans. Notwithstanding the efficiency of Haws as a finance officer, and the efforts of some of our wealthy men in his behalf, there is every prospect that Brennan will come out of the race far ahead.

Numerous tricks have been resorted to for the purpose of cutting down the enormous majority that John E. Develin will secure for Corporation Counsel; but the race for this office is so one-sided an affair that there is no possible chance for the originators of these tricks to accomplish anything. Develin, in fact, is just as safe as though he had his certificate of election in his pocket.

The President's Message—The State of the Country—The Slavery Question.

The second regular annual Message of President Lincoln to the two houses of Congress is before our readers. Embracing the official history of the most eventful, the most momentous and the most critical period of twelve months in the annals of the United States, and comprehending a variety of legislative recommendations calculated to meet the public necessities resulting from this stupendous domestic war, and looking to the paramount object of the restoration of the Union, the surpassing interest and importance of this Message will be universally recognized. And yet, upon its first appearance here, there appeared to be no public curiosity or interest in it, but a prevailing anxiety to hear the latest news from the army of General Burnside, before which even the President's Message became a secondary question.

This Message is a very remarkable document. It is marked throughout by the characteristic simplicity of style and honest and earnest patriotism which distinguish all the official productions of its author. If his views are presented often in the shape of rough diamonds, they are none the less diamonds because of their roughness. The great question to be considered is, how far does this Message meet the exigencies of the day, the demands of the country and its hopes of a restoration of the Union through the measures of this administration?

In the outset we are assured that if "the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended." This is a gratifying fact; and, from the conciliatory and magnanimous foreign policy indicated by the President in every instance of complaint of wrongs committed in the progress of this war against the flag or subjects of a foreign Power, we derive the conviction that every just cause of offence will continue to be avoided. Thus far, then, we are secured against European intervention.

Upon the all-important subject of the national finances, the most prominent feature of the Message is the proposition for "the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress," to be furnished by the government with "circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury." In other words, Mr. Lincoln proposes the adoption by the federal government of the New York banking system, which experience has proved to be an excellent one; and his argument in support of it is entitled to the practical consideration of Congress. Meantime the condition of the Treasury is better, and its expenditures for the last fiscal year were much less, than has been generally conjectured. There has "been a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, compared with several preceding years," and the explanations of this improvement are exceedingly interesting.

The record of the operations of the war is left by the Message with the heads of the War and Navy Departments, and to their reports we would refer the French government for information which it appears to need; for, in its late correspondence with England proposing mediation, this war is represented to be in about the same condition that it was a year ago.

But the slavery question is the great topic of the Message. Mr. Lincoln appears to have razeed all other subjects to the smallest possible dimensions, in order to have "ample scope and verge enough" for his elaborate argument in support of the new compromise which he proposes for the slavery question. He puts it in the shape of a motion for an amendment of the federal constitution, providing for the extinction of slavery by the year 1900 within the limits of the Union, and by the slave States themselves, respectively, their slaves emancipated in the interval to the year 1900 to be paid for by the federal government. Mr. Lincoln's views upon this subject cannot fail to convince the reader that he is actuated by the most patriotic, humane, just and generous considerations; but we fear that the abolition radicals of Congress will treat his proposition and his pleadings with indifference, if not with scorn and contempt. That they should be told by Abraham Lincoln to wait for thirty-seven years for the abolition of Southern slavery, and be told this upon the heels of his emancipation proclamation, is certainly very wonderful. But, then, he says that this new scheme of emancipation "is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings" under the emancipation proclamation "be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan;" but still Mr. Lincoln pleads for this "plan" as if it were the only salvation for the Union.

Our plan would be to settle first with the armed forces of this rebellion, and then, with the restoration of the rebellious States to the Union, leave to them, each State for itself, the settlement of the slavery question. We should, however, not be without hope of the success of the President's plan if the party in Congress identified with his administration could be lifted up to his platform of patriotism. As it is, our only hope is in a vigorous prosecution of the war now, while we have the superior power in the field, and the inferior forces of the enemy within striking distance. Upon this subject the Message is somewhat cloudy; but, if its numerous practical recommendations shall be adopted by Congress, we doubt not that their wisdom will be proved by their good results to the country.

OUR CITY LEGISLATURE.—One-half of the Board of Aldermen and an entire Board of Councilmen are to be chosen by the people of this city to-day. Our citizens have therefore an excellent opportunity to improve the class of their representatives at the City Hall; and Heaven knows, an improvement is greatly needed. The property holders and taxpayers of this city have heretofore paid too little attention to the selection of these men; but the present time furnishes an excellent opportunity to inaugurate a reform. If they will only scrutinize carefully the candidates for Aldermen they will find in almost every district men in nomination who will be found all the time opposed to the swindles of the corrupt Ring, and who will protect the interests of the taxpayers of this city and co-operate with other officials in reducing the expenditures of the city government. As they have the voting of the money, it is all important that men are elected who will effectually destroy the unholy and expensive combination in that branch of the city government. We trust that this important duty will be performed at the polls to-day.

The Official Report upon Indian Affairs.

We have received, but have not space to publish in full, the very interesting report of Commissioner William P. Dole to the Secretary of the Interior upon Indian Affairs. The report, with its accompanying documents, treats of the present condition of most of the Indian nations and tribes within our borders, their wants and prospects, and their advancements in civilization, as well as the operations of the various superintendents and agents of the government located among them.

Commissioner Dole says that the policy recently adopted of confining the Indians to reservations, and from time to time allotting public lands to them, is the best method yet devised for reclaiming them to civilization. The chief difficulties which attend this plan arise from the contact of the white and red races. Where the Indian reservations are surrounded by white settlements, the red men are regarded as intruders, subjected to insults and annoyances, and exposed to the grasping cupidity of their white neighbors, who seem to forget that the intrusion is all on their own side. Compelled to abandon all their former modes of gaining a livelihood, adopting pursuits with which they are totally unacquainted, brought into competition with their superiors in education and intelligence, amenable to local and federal laws which to them are almost unintelligible, obliged to submit to long and cruel delays if they are wronged, swiftly and severely punished if they commit crimes—many of the Indians cannot be induced to see any hope in the future, or to abandon their vicious and idle habits. That a large number of them are acquiring the habits and the arts of civilization is no less gratifying than wonderful. Greater unanimity between the federal government and the governments of those States within which Indians are located, and a more generous State legislation, by which the disabilities under which the Indians now labor may be gradually removed and the free rights of citizenship conferred, are suggested as strong incentives to improvement not likely to fail of beneficial effects.

Commissioner Dole thinks the condition of the California Indians one of peculiar hardship. Previous to the white immigration the Indians of California were free, contented and happy, nature supplying all their wants with her profuse abundance. When the white immigration began the whole State was soon overrun, and the Indians were dispossessed of their homes, their hunting grounds and their fisheries, and were at once reduced to the most abject dependence. Now they have no means of subsistence, no treaty with or recognized claim upon the United States government, no place to which to migrate, and are forced to become vagabonds, to steal or to starve. Upon dishonest and dishonorable pretexts the whites invade even the scanty reservations set apart for the use of these poor people, and there is literally no place in California where the Indian can live in safety and security. As a remedy for this state of affairs Commissioner Dole recommends the government to recognize the Indians' usufructuary right in the soil, and treat with them for the extinguishment of this right, and the establishment of the same system in our management of the Indians in California as in other States and in the Territories.

In regard to the Indians of the Southern superintendency, Commissioner Dole states that the rebellion cut off almost all communication with this portion of his charge. It was always believed, and has recently been demonstrated, however, that a strong Union sentiment existed among these Southern Indians. In no part of the country have greater sufferings and privations been endured and greater sacrifices been made for loyalty's sake. The rebels early endeavored to seduce these Indians from their allegiance, and, as the Indian agents first appointed by the present administration soon turned traitors, the effort was partially successful. Every means was resorted to and all sorts of extravagant stories told to mislead these Indians; and the withdrawal of our troops and the interruption of communication gave plausibility to the secession inventions. The Indians soon divided into loyalists and secessionists, and, the latter party assuming the aggressive, there was an appeal to arms. In December last considerable forces of the Creeks, Seminoles and representatives of all the other tribes, except the Choctaws and Chickasaws, met twice in battle, and in both conflicts the loyalists were successful.

About that time the War Department ordered Major General Hunter to send a force of four thousand loyal Indians into the Indian Territory to enforce the authority of the government. Commissioner Dole went out to Kansas to assist Hunter, and learned that, in a third battle, the loyal Indians had been defeated by the rebels, who had been strongly reinforced from Texas. It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the sufferings endured by these loyal people after this defeat and before their arrival on the Southern border of Kansas, where they were immediately relieved by General Hunter. One hundred and forty of the Creeks died of exposure and want, and over one hundred frosted limbs were amputated within two weeks after they reached Kansas. In consequence of causes not yet fully understood, the expedition to reinstate these Indians in their homes did not set out until the 1st of July last, then only penetrated as far as Talequah, and soon retreated, on account of difficulties between the officers of the white regiments detailed by General Halleck to accompany the Indians. The Union sentiment still existing among the inhabitants of the Indian country was manifested by the enlistment of a regiment of Cherokees, still in the United States service. Ten thousand destitute Indian men, women and children are now subsisted by the government in the south of Kansas. Another campaign is now in progress to restore these fugitives to their homes. The expense incurred in aiding the refugees has been paid from the annuities withheld from secession tribes; but additional legislation is necessary in regard to the matter, and Commissioner Dole hopes that it will be most generous and ample. During most of the past year that portion of the superintendency of New Mexico known as Arizona has been occupied by the rebels. The Indian tribes in Arizona are the Apaches and the Pimos, Papagos and Maricopas, known under the general name of Pueblos. These Pueblos tribes are more than half civilized and unquestionably loyal. They stand as a barrier between the white settlements and the wild Indians. So greatly are they trusted that government has supplied them with one hundred muskets and ten thousand rounds of ammunition. They are agriculturalists, and raised one million pounds of wheat last year. In a very short time they will be quite able to take care of themselves. The Apaches, on the contrary, are wild, hostile and barbarous. The Navajos share this bad character. These two tribes are the scourges of New Mexico. Commissioner Dole recommends that these marauders should be immediately restrained and punished. The Oregon Indians are peaceful and improving; but new treaties should be made with them without delay.

In the Central Superintendency the Sioux and Pawnees have had a hostile encounter during the year just passed; but with this exception all the tribes have been at peace. Their loyalty is undoubted. Out of two hundred and one able bodied Delawares one hundred and seventy have volunteered for military service. The Pottowattomies and Delawares are especially advanced in civilization. Lands have recently been allotted to the Sacs, Foxes and Kaws, and allotments will soon be made to such members of the Pottowattomies and Ottawas as may desire them. This step—the individual ownership of land—Commissioner Dole regards as great progress towards civilization. In order to get rid of the pernicious influences of vicious whites, Mr. Dole suggests that the various tribes be removed to the Indian country south of Kansas. Those Indians who object to this plan should be allowed to remain on their present freeholds, however. The recent Sioux outrages in Minnesota are adverted to; but Commissioner Dole cannot accurately indicate the causes of these outbreaks. He thinks, however, that the deduction from their annuities of the damages imposed upon the Indians for depredations upon white settlers has had a great deal to do with the trouble. Mr. Dole objects to several portions of the form of a treaty negotiated with the Indians by the Governor of Minnesota, and protests against the gross wrong and impolicy of executing the condemned Indians by wholesale, on the ground that, although the Indians have behaved atrociously and the white settlers are justly incensed, still indiscriminate punishment will result disastrously, and partakes more of the character of revenge than of justice. He recommends that a line of forts be erected along the Red river of the North, and that the Chippewas of the North be sent thither. He is not in favor of expelling the Winnebagoes from Minnesota because a few of their braves aided the Sioux; but he thinks that they might be readily removed to the Northwest. At the close of his terse and well written report Commissioner Dole urges Congress to make appropriations to recompense the white settlers for the depredations committed by the Indians; and this suggestion, as well as several others already named, we most willingly endorse.

The Report of the Navy Department.

The report of Secretary Welles, presented yesterday to Congress, is a State paper highly creditable to the American people, but reflects little credit upon the Secretary himself. From his own showing the nation is everything and he is nothing—a mere cipher, an old fogy, incompetent to direct the magnificent forces placed in his hands by the spontaneous enthusiasm of the country.

Four powerful squadrons have been called into existence, sufficient to guard the entire sweep of our Atlantic and Gulf coast, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The West India Islands in the possession of the British government give peculiar facilities to English vessels to run the blockade; and yet such is the risk that it has become a losing concern, and at least one speculator in England has been broken by it. But with such a force under his direction the Secretary of the Navy ought not to allow a single breach of the blockade, and he ought to have swept the Southern privateers from the ocean. The Nashville, the Sumter, the Alabama and other vessels in the rebel service have committed tremendous depredations on American commerce, notwithstanding the enormous naval force at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy.

Again: New Orleans, Memphis, Galveston, Fort Royal, Forts Pulaski, Macon, Jackson, St. Philip, Henry, Donelson and Pillow have been captured; but these victories, though brilliant and glorious, have not been decisive. The decisive points of the war Secretary Welles has permitted to slip through his fingers. He did not render the necessary and stipulated aid to General McClellan on the James river in the plan to capture Richmond. Hence the humiliation of our navy in Hampton Roads by the Merrimac, the paralysis of the operations of the army, and the final disastrous retreat from the Chickahominy and the James, and the rout of the army of Pope, the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the narrow escape of Washington. Secretary Welles did not play his part in the programme. He failed, as the New York republican papers of yesterday admit that the War and Navy Departments have miserably failed in the carrying out of their *roles* in co-operation with Burnside on the Rappahannock. What avails it to us that we have one hundred and four sailing vessels and three hundred and twenty-three steamers in the navy—amounting to four hundred and twenty-seven in all—and mounting thirty-two hundred and sixty-eight guns, if there is not some intelligent, energetic mind to guide their operations. The Merrimac was permitted to keep at bay our whole navy in defence of the James river till the rebels accumulated such an army at Richmond as it was impossible for McClellan to resist, with his expected reinforcements cut off by orders from Washington.

The manner in which Secretary Welles glosses over the results of the terror inspired by the rebel steamer is as unique as his claim to the credit of the design of the Monitor, whose achievements caused the great rebel steamer to commit suicide. The Monitor was at first a private enterprise, of which Welles never dreamed. He was all the time fast asleep, like Rip Van Winkle, in the famous hollow, while the world advanced twenty years.

There is one thing for which the Secretary of the Navy deserves some credit, and that is that he did not award one of the contracts to New London, in his own State, but to a different locality. What effect the exposure of the two and a half per cent commission to his brother-in-law Morgan, and his purchase of worthless ships at high prices, may have had in bringing him to this point, we cannot determine. But it seems to be a healthful symptom, mainly produced by the recent elections, like some other indications in the documents laid before Congress yesterday by other servants of the people.

On the whole we come to the conclusion that the report of the Secretary of the Navy is the most decisive testimony ever borne to the energy and naval resources of a great people, while, by the contrast of the means at his disposal and the poor results produced, the official himself is one of the smallest men who ever occupied a similar position in the government. But what the navy has done is nothing compared with what it is capable of doing and will do hereafter, when its vast forces are fully brought into play.

In despite of red tape and Secretary Welles, the naval power of the United States will soon make itself felt to the ends of the earth, and America will henceforward stand at the head of maritime Powers.

Our Mineral Resources—Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The space occupied by the President's Message obliges us to confine ourselves to a brief notice of the report of the Secretary of the Interior. It is the less necessary to give this document in full, seeing that its leading points are disposed of in the important extracts from the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, which will be found elsewhere. In regard to the operations of the Land Office for the last year the results may be thus briefly summed up:—As was to be expected from the protraction of the war, the demand for the public lands has steadily continued to decline. From the 30th of September, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, there have been surveyed 3,135,067.41 acres. Of these there have been sold for cash during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and the first quarter of the current fiscal year, only 154,258.65 acres, producing $137,476 26. During the same period there have been located with bounty land warrants 712,055.77 acres; 1,133,898.92 acres have been certified under railroad grants made by Congress, and 24,316.09 acres have been certified to different States as swamp lands, making the aggregate thus disposed of 2,024,529.43 acres, and leaving of surveyed lands ready for sale on the 30th of September, 1862, 135,328,868.84 acres. The outstanding and unsatisfied bounty warrants, under the laws of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855, at the same date, were 65,913, covering 7,123,380 acres.

Referring to the immense development that has taken place in the mineral resources of the country, as shown by the report of the Land Commissioner, Secretary Smith says that, after extensive inquiry from all available sources of information, the production of gold during the present year from the auriferous region which embraces Dacotah, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington, may be set down at one hundred millions. If an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended in California had been applied to the gold fields already known to exist outside that State, it is believed that the production of this year, including that of California, would have exceeded four hundred millions. The Secretary thinks that these vast mines of wealth may be made available to aid in liquidating our national debt. Of the several modes suggested for making these lands productive to the government he specifies three, viz:—The granting of leases by the government, the collection of a certain portion of the proceeds of the mines, and the absolute sale of the land in small lots. It has been estimated, he says, that at least $500,000,000 could be realized by the sale of the lands in one acre lots, after granting to those who are now engaged in mining a clear title, without cost, to the lands they occupy. The subject is one of transcendant importance, in view of the enormous increase that is daily being made to the public burthens, and should at once receive the attention of Congress.

The report suggests the necessity of immediate legislation in connection with another class of mineral riches to be found in the public domain—namely, the extensive coal fields known as the Mount Diablo mines, on the Joaquin river, within forty miles of San Francisco. It shows that our steamers on the Pacific, which are now furnished with coal from Pennsylvania at twenty dollars a ton, can be readily supplied from these mines at twelve. It also recommends that that portion of the public lands of Texas, amounting to one hundred millions of acres, which remains unsold, and which, owing to the treason of its people, is properly subject to confiscation, shall be declared forfeited to the United States, and placed under the operation of the Homestead law. There are other important suggestions and recommendations in reference to Indian affairs, to which we devote some special remarks in another column; to the providing additional accommodation in the Patent Office, the appointment of Pension Commissioners, the establishment of a bureau of statistics in connection with the Census Office, the limitation by Congress of the power to summon more than eighteen grand and twenty-four petit jurors for each term of the United States courts, the creation of a police court for the District of Columbia, and the passage of a law by Congress sanctioning the transfer of Washington prisoners and authorizing the confinement in the penitentiary at Albany, or in some other prison out of the District of Columbia, of all persons who may be convicted there, until a suitable prison shall be erected. In regard to the public printing, the report states that the interest of the government has been greatly promoted by the adoption of the present mode of executing it—a result that no one doubted except those interested in perpetuating the old contract system.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We are gratified to receive so good a report of the actual condition of the Great Eastern as that which we publish to-day from Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall. We are informed, too, that within a few days a scientific survey and report will be made, which it is believed will fully confirm all that is said by her agents of the unimpaired strength and solidity of the ship.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES.—We trust that our citizens will protect the youth of this city by casting their votes for the very best men in nomination for school officers. The election of efficient men and men of moral worth to look after the educational interests of this city is one of the most important features of the election to-day. There are many good men, as well as many of whom the least said the better, placed in nomination for Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees. Probably the candidates for School Commissioners, as a general thing, are a better class than usual; but still there is in almost every ward a great difference in the candidates. It is the duty of every voter to select out of those nominated the best men, and see that they are elected, and not let party ties or affiliations control their votes in so important a matter as that of our schools. There are men in nomination in several wards who have shown their efficiency and usefulness as school officers heretofore. They should, by

all means, be re-elected. There are also in other wards new men whose associations and moral standing are such as to specially recommend them to all friends of education, and who should be elected. Let the voters in every ward, therefore, select the best men and vote for them, and thus do a duty to the youth of the city and to coming generations.

LOOK OUT FOR THE DODGES OF THE SHARPERS.—All manner of tricks will be resorted to to-day to deceive and defraud the voters. Among the dodges of this kind is the circulation of a ticket, "For Comptroller," John E. Develin. Mr. Develin is running for Corporation Counsel, and not for Comptroller. This dodge is adopted to divide his vote, in the hopes of having a portion of his friends vote for him for the office of Comptroller. Look out for this dodge.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Port of Alvarado to be Vigorously Defended.

By the arrival of the bark Rapid, J. W. Clernon master, from Alvarado and Tlacotalpam, on the 11th of November, we have late and important news from Mexico.

There was great excitement among the liberal party in Alvarado on account of scouting parties coming in and reporting the French troops within eighteen miles of the port. The liberals were firing signal guns night and day, and calling all the troops together from the surrounding towns and villages.

There were not over two hundred soldiers altogether in Alvarado, consisting of a company of the National Guard, and the noted Captain Zamora's guerilla band, of about fifty or sixty men all told; but they were expecting reinforcements every day of about one hundred and eighty more.

The port of Alvarado is strongly fortified by nature on the north side. Although they have only eight guns altogether, they are resolved to show the French a determined resistance. The little fort at the entrance of the harbor has four guns, two thirty-twos and two eighteen-pounders, and the other four guns are placed in different directions on the tops of the mountains. The harbor is naturally blocked by the bar, and no vessel can enter without a pilot from the port.

The Great Eastern.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

We have read with great regret an editorial on the steamship Great Eastern in your issue of to-day, based apparently upon the communication of a correspondent which appears in another part of your journal, and which is calculated to do great injury to the ship and her owners.

We have therefore to request your insertion of this letter, in which we will endeavor to point out the principal of the numerous mistakes of your correspondent, who is in error in almost every particular.

We desire first to correct an erroneous impression which you entertain of the nature of the accident and its relative consequences to the Great Eastern and any other vessel. In your editorial you remark that, "like a giant, who perishes from the scratch of a pin, this ponderous monster is almost thrown out of service by an apparently trivial accident in getting through the shoal waters of the Sound, which would not affect a lighter and more insignificant craft." We have only to mention that the result of the accident was a fracture eighty-five feet long, and in some places four feet broad, and to remind you that she delivered nearly one thousand passengers and two thousand tons of merchandise (some of which remained on board for a week) without accident or the damage of any portion of her cargo, to demonstrate that no other vessel in the world affords the same protection against accidents as does the Great Eastern. The vessel, being built with two "skins," is, in fact, one vessel inside of another, and it is alone owing to this construction that she could survive such an accident an hour—the water being unable to penetrate the inner skin. No other ship could have received such an injury and lived to reach her destination.

Your correspondent begins his description of the ship by remarking that she is greatly "lurched." We beg to inform him that this has been accomplished, with considerable labor, by moving coal to the starboard side; and, when desirable, the ship can be returned to an upright position in the water by the simple process of returning the coal to its place. He next informs us that she is badly "hogged." This appearance is the result of an optical delusion, owing to the great heighth of the vessel out of water, and her having been built without any "shear." It has been frequently noticed, but entirely disproved by scientific experiment.

The legend of the "English pilot" has no existence in fact. As there was none on board, he could not "refuse, when off New London, to take on board an American pilot," and then "prove by the sequel that his confidence was an assumption, by touching her on a reef of rocks off Montauk," which, by the way, is some twenty miles to the south and east of New London. The fact is, the ship was hove to off Montauk, waiting for her pilot, when she struck a rock which is not marked down on the chart. The injury done was entirely to the ship's bottom, her screw not having been touched.

With respect to the application of a coffer dam, your correspondent is in the main correct, except that we would inform him that the success of the undertaking has been such, up to the present time, that workmen have been engaged for nearly two weeks past in drilling rivet holes and putting in the iron plates over the fracture in the vessel's bottom. The rivets are put in red hot, as in the original construction of the ship, and the only delay at present is in waiting for iron plates, which can be put on faster than they can be made, owing to the enormous quantity of iron required for the United States government.

As to the purity of the air in the dam from "which the atmosphere is almost entirely excluded," and where "they are compelled to use a peculiar patent safety lamp," we have to remark that, owing to the two manholes (each loft square) and the tendency of bad air to ascend, the experience of the writer and all who have been in the dam is that there is no more difficulty in breathing inside than there is outside.

It is true that an admirable lamp, recently invented by a Boston diver, and so constructed as to burn, with a clear light, to a great depth in the water, has been of service to us in fitting the coffer dam to its place.

We may add that, the Great Eastern's inner skin (which is of the same thickness as the outer one) being unimpaired, it is the opinion of scientific engineers that, even without any repairs, the ship would have been perfectly seaworthy, and could have crossed the ocean without risk.

Recalling to your correspondent's mind the fact of the ship having once before been placed on the gridiron in Milford Haven, we have to remark that, "if not successful" in our present undertaking, we should still be disinclined to consider the Great Eastern as, "of course, entirely useless;" and, apologizing for the length of this letter, which we have written to prevent, if possible, injustice being done to this fine ship, we are, sir, your obedient servants, HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents for steamship Great Eastern.

The Situation in Middle Tennessee.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, Nov. 26.]

The campaign in Middle Tennessee becomes more and more interesting every day. On all hands a succession of rapid military movements bespeaks a characteristic rough and tumble fight for the valley of Cumberland and Duck rivers. Our authorities begin to open their eyes to the necessity of holding that rich basin, that rolls through a region not second to the "blue grass" counties of Kentucky, and extends from the hills of Warren, Coffee and Grundy to the flats of the Harpeth and Tennessee. It is truly a land flowing with wine, milk and honey, and illustrates the conceit of Douglas Jerrold as "to laugh a harvest it has but to be tickled with a hoe."

The main body of our enemy occupies the melancholy little depot station of Tullahoma. It forms the junction of the Chattanooga and McMinnville railroads, about thirty-eight miles southeast from Murfreesboro. At the latter point Gen. Breckinridge has a division well posted and fortified.

Forrest and Morgan operate around Nashville. They make Lavergne a place of rendezvous, whence they sally forth, like Marion's men of old, at the peep of day, dealing death and destruction to the outposts, foraging parties and subsistence trains of the enemy. These excursions are generally attended by artillery, of both which the brigades of Morgan and Forrest have abundance. Composed of dashing veterans, and led by chieftains who have never been surpassed for skill and daring, the cavalry branch of the Army of the West may challenge comparison with any army of the service.

As yet the operations of the opening campaign are merely in course of preparation, so to say. We are organizing a force to meet the advance of Rosecrans. Schools of instruction have been organized, new recruits enlisted, subsistence procured, and a clear field opened for a free fight.

It is gratifying to know that the line of mail communication is to be kept open. We learn from Colonel Cole that hereafter a regular agent will attend to the postal arrangement of this department, and that the people of Middle Tennessee are not to be wholly neglected by that miserable humbug, the Postmaster General at Richmond.

For six, nay nearly ten long months, these people have been kept in the dark. They have seen nothing, have heard nothing but one foul tissue of falsehood. The whole country has been flooded with Yankee fabrications of the most absurd quality. They know nothing of what has been transpiring in the South. Surely, now that we have a free access, we should disseminate a ray of light and truth. It is a duty which the Confederate States owe to a victimized but a true and loyal people.

Parties just from below report that the abolitionists grow more impudent, and that the operations of Morgan and Forrest are conducted upon a system of greater prudence.

Governor Harris was in Tullahoma. His headquarters, however, are still in Murfreesboro.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge Leonard.

DEC. 1.—The Grand Jury, of which Wm. H. Appleton is foreman, were sworn in, and the Judge briefly addressed them on the statutory provisions which the law renders it imperative upon the Court to explain. There being no business ready, the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SIGEL'S CORPS.

Brilliant Operations of the Union Cavalry Under General Stahl.

Rebel Cavalry Routed at Snicker's Ferry.

Prisoners, Colors, Arms, Horses and Cattle Captured, &c., &c., &c.

CHANTILLY, Va., Nov. 30—7 P. M.

Brigadier General Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry and followed them with three hundred cavalry into their camps on the other side of the river and near Berryville. Our men charged splendidly whenever they met the enemy. White's cavalry were driven in all directions, nearly all their officers captured and their colors taken. White himself fled and hid himself at a house in Berryville.

The Third, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia cavalry were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men with horses were taken prisoners and fifty killed and wounded, and two colors taken. One wagon load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about fifteen.

General Stahl reports that his officers and men behaved excellently, and used only their swords—no firearms. He also reports that there is a brigade under General Jones at Winchester, but that Jackson's main force was at New Market last Wednesday, as reported previously.

F. SIGEL, Major General Commanding.

FAIRFAX, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.

The expedition under Gen. Stahl was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and successful affairs of the war, both in its conception and execution. Its principal object was to ascertain the whereabouts of Stonewall Jackson and what forces were on the right. This and more was accomplished.

Gen. Jones, with five or six regiments of cavalry, several of infantry and some artillery is reported at Manchester. This is probably the only rebel force now in the vicinity, unless Hampton's Legion may be in the neighborhood of Waterloo.

Stonewall Jackson, with both the Generals Hill, passed through New Market last Wednesday, on his way south. It is presumed that he has gone to intercept General Cox's advance.

Thirty-one of the prisoners captured by General Stahl were brought here to-night, to be forwarded to Washington. They state that Major White, the leader of White's cavalry, was twice wounded in the skirmish at Berryville.

The rebels of the Hills' commands were well supplied with clothing, obtained in their recent raid to Poolesville, several wagon loads of stores having been sent away before the camp was attacked by our force.

The rebels were taken completely by surprise at Snicker's Ferry, their pickets supposing our advance to be some of their own force, as the rebels wore blue uniforms, and they talked with our men some time before they discovered their mistake.

The town of Berryville was occupied by White's cavalry, and the Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth and part of the Seventeenth regiments of Virginia cavalry.

The rebels showed very little courage, except in a few instances. The inhabitants of the town were in great distress. They have a greater dread of White's cavalry than of the Union soldiers. The residents were very anxious to get United States currency, some of them frankly declaring that the rebel money was worthless. Virginia currency is worth forty to fifty cents on the dollar.

All who accompanied the expedition speak in the highest terms of the conduct of General Stahl throughout. He led several charges, and exposed his person constantly. Colonel Wyndham and Cesnola, Major Knox and Captain Heintz, of General Stahl's staff, deserve special mention for efficiency and bravery.

A despatch just received from Captain, late Lieutenant, Conger, of the Third Virginia cavalry, dated Centreville, states that he has just been in Warrenton with a small force, and drove out the rebels, captured a man of the Black Horse cavalry, nine horses, a wagon and a contraband, just from Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

The recent expedition under General Stahl, in the direction of Winchester, was brilliantly executed. A small cavalry force left Chantilly at three o'clock on Friday morning, and marched to Rector's Cross Roads, and in the evening fell back to Middleburg.

The official report shows that on Saturday morning the advance, under Colonel Wyndham, accompanied by General Stahl, proceeded by way of Goose creek to Snickersville, which was found occupied by Major Hall, of the First Vermont cavalry, with one hundred and fifty men, which had been sent by another route. Upon passing the rebel picket was captured. The ford at the Shenandoah was guarded by thirty of White's rebel cavalry. A portion of our cavalry were dismounted, and commenced skirmishing as carbineers, while General Stahl and Captain Hentz, of his staff, and thirty men, under the command of Captain Crow, of the Fifth New York cavalry, dashed across the river, the water being deep and the current swift. Upon reaching the opposite bank a charge was made upon the rebels, who were firing from behind the houses there, and who were driven from their cover and chased three miles into their camp, where the battalion was drawn up.

Our advance commenced skirmishing until the main body of Colonel Wyndham's command, one hundred and eighty in number, arrived and made a charge, capturing one captain, two lieutenants, thirty-two men, a stand of colors, and two wagons, one laden with tents and arms, the other with provisions, and two ambulances filled with articles taken by White in his recent raid into Poolesville, Md. Sixty horses and fifty head of cattle were also brought back as trophies of this charge.

The prisoners and trophies were sent to the rear, and Colonel Wyndham, with ninety men, led by General Stahl, followed the enemy to Berryville, where the Twelfth rebel Virginia cavalry was drawn up. From this point General Stahl continued the pursuit of the enemy with Colonel De Cesnola's command, leaving Colonel Wyndham to repulse an attack from a rebel force issuing from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

The expedition returned yesterday, having marched one hundred and forty miles in sixty hours, and accomplished even more than was contemplated.

White's Guerillas in London County.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.

Guerillas still invest London county. They are supposed to be White's. He has recently been promoted to a colonelcy and now commands a regiment.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1, 1862.

Henry Alexander, Jr., republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 596 majority over Willis Phelps, democrat. The entire city government is republican except city clerk—both candidates being democrats. Aldert T. Folsom, the present incumbent, was elected by 435 majority.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 1, 1862.

George Howland was elected Mayor of this city to-day by a vote of 858; no opposition.

Military Movements in New York.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday last we erroneously stated that the above regiment was recruited in Brooklyn. The fact is it was formed for the most part in the county of Columbia, and is the regiment of which the Hon. Homer A. Nelson was colonel. By reason of his election to Congress, the Lieutenant Colonel, Molyneaux, has been promoted to the position of colonel. We learn that two-thirds at least of the regiment are made up of sterling young men from the county of Columbia. Captain E. L. Gaul, of Company A, and the other company officers, exerted great energy in the formation of the regiment; and in stating that the regiment was formed in Brooklyn there was no intention to detract from their well earned merits.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

DEC. 1.—*Philo T. Ruggles vs. Wm. Beach Lawrence.*—Motion to remand the case to the State court denied.

John J. Cisco vs. Thomas Viele.—Motion to remand the case to State court granted.

Dion Bourcicault vs. Fox & Lingard.—Motion for new trial denied.

Martin vs. The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.—Motion for a new trial denied.

The United States vs. Andrew Frederick.—Pleaded guilty to a charge of counterfeiting. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labor, and to pay a fine of $1.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Eight Thousand Rebels Routed at Cane Hill, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1862.

To Major General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—

Gen. Blunt, with his division, made forced marches and attacked the enemy yesterday morning at Cane Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated, fighting, until sundown.

The victory was complete. Our loss is not great. The enemy's loss is much greater than ours.

Our forces camped on the battle field.

The enemy has retired to Van Buren.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 29, 1862.

General Blunt, with five thousand Union soldiers, attacked and routed eight thousand rebels under General Marmaduke, at Cane Hill, Ark., on the 28th instant.

Sixty rebels were killed in the engagement, and the balance driven some twelve miles.

General Blunt telegraphs that the rebels are badly whipped, and will not probably venture north of the Boston Mountains again this winter; and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the valley of the Arkansas they must soon retreat into Texas.

Successful Cavalry Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1862.

To Major General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—

General Davidson telegraphs that a cavalry expedition, under Major Torry, to the forks of Mingo and St. Francis, captured Colonel Phelan and ten men of the rebel army.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Reports from the Army Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 1, 1862.

The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's despatch was by one of the enemy's right wing batteries. Their object is unknown at headquarters.

Nothing has transpired to-day worthy of note.

Daily reconnoissances are kept up with spirit.

The skies to-night promise a storm.

The following general order in relation to passes was issued to-day:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 18.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 27, 1862.

First—No person except those engaged in the public service will be passed over the railroads or bridges or by steamboats toward Fredericksburg without special authority from these headquarters or from the headquarters of grand divisions.

Second—Persons connected with the railroad service will obtain their passes on application to the Superintendent of Railroads.

Third—Persons connected with the military service, on presenting to the Provost Guard proper orders from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of grand divisions, will be passed to and from Aquia creek, Alexandria or Washington.

Fourth—The Provost Marshals at Washington, Alexandria and Aquia creek will give passes on presentation of orders from the heads of departments, from the bureaus of the War Department, from the commanders of grand divisions, and from the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fifth—The commanders of grand divisions will grant permits to newsboys to sell papers to their commands under such regulations as they may deem fit to enforce, and no other newsboys will be allowed within their lines except by permission of the Provost Marshal General at these headquarters.

Sixth—All packages marked with the names of officers and soldiers serving in the army will be received by the Provost Marshal at the places of arrival and turned over to the Provost Marshal of Grand Divisions, who will deliver them to the proper officers by their signing declarations that the packages contain private property for their individual use. The Provost Marshal of Grand Divisions will send daily to the depot for such articles for officers or soldiers belonging to their respective commands. All packages belonging to officers at these headquarters will be forwarded direct to the Provost Marshal General.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Vessels Loading—The Expedition Nearly Complete—Its Strength, &c., &c.

The formidable expedition which for several days has been organizing in this vicinity under Major General Banks is now nearly complete, and before the close of the week will sail for its unknown destination.

The General expected to sail yesterday, but unforeseen delays incident to all large expeditions occurred. He will not get off before to-morrow, and it is not at all unlikely that he may be detained beyond that time.

The delay has been occasioned principally by the difficulty in obtaining proper transports. The personal inspection of the vessels by General Banks on Sunday undoubtedly resulted in numerous changes, which consumed considerable time. Complaints had been made by some of the commandants of regiments that the vessels to which they were assigned were insufficient in size and accommodations; and by a personal investigation the General was enabled to decide how many of these complaints were well founded.

The rain of yesterday made it very difficult to move the troops on board the transports, and no doubt occasioned some delay. The following vessels, however, took in coal, provisions and troops during the day:—

Steamers Ilene, Prometheus, Greon, Salvor (late prize), Oriole, Northern Light, George Collins, New Brunswick, Che Kiang, Illinois and others.

The secret of the expedition seems to have been well kept, unless, indeed, we believe the original story that it was bound for Texas, which is not generally credited.

"How many men will you have on your expedition, General?" inquired a curious visitor the other day.

"Well," replied the General, pausing, as if going through with a process of mental arithmetic, "Well, I shall have—a good many."

Rev. E. O. Holland, known to the American people as traveller and author, is chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, in Banks' division.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works—Naval Intelligence, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29, 1862.

From the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 17th inst. we take the following:—

The gunboat Ellis, Lieut. W. D. Cushing commanding, made a reconnoissance recently into New Topsail Inlet, twelve miles from Wilmington, and destroyed some very extensive salt works, which were in operation, producing five hundred bushels of salt per day. Not a vestige of the works was left. Some of the pans used for boiling salt water were of copper and fourteen feet in length.

The population of Wilmington, N. C., before the war commenced, was 12,000. It is now only about 5,000. Four thousand of the inhabitants joined the rebel army.

The Newbern *Progress* of the 19th instant says:—

Lieutenant J. L. Pennington, our skedaddling predecessor, is about to start his Newbern *Progress* at Raleigh.

The *Progress*, of the 21st instant, says that the United States gunboat General Burnside (now at Beaufort, but ordered to go North for repairs), having been disabled on the Georgia coast in a gale on the 24th of October, will proceed to her destination as soon as the weather permits.

The *Progress* of the 22d inst. says:—It is rumored that two gunboats are being constructed at Wilmington, N. C., but that they are short of iron for plating them.

The *Progress* of the 24th inst. states that the United States gunboat Wamsutta, from Port Royal on the 12th inst., arrived at Newbern on the 22d, and proceeded to the Navy Yard. She had on board the officers and crew of the British prize steamer Ouachita, captured by the United States steamer Memphis, twelve in number. They report the loss of the steaming May Queen. Crew safe.

John Dobbler has been appointed Postmaster of Newbern, N. C., and has taken possession of the office.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th instant says that the South should not encourage themselves with expectations as to foreign recognition.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the recent arrivals from Washington was Thurlow Weed, who was yesterday morning closeted at the Astor House with Fernando Wood, and afterwards with several prominent republican politicians.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

The schooner John Snow, from Deer Isle for Boston, struck a rock off Rockport yesterday, and bilged.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1862.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania 5's, 94¼; Reading Railroad, 37⅛; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 22; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅛. Sight exchange on New York at par 1-10 per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1862.

Flour very dull: superfine, $6 a $6 12½. Wheat dull: sales 6,000 bushels, red, $1 40 a $1 42; white, $1 60 a $1 75. Corn firm: sales 6,000 bushels at 73c. a 75c. Coffee—Rio, 28c. a 33c. Whiskey firm at 40c.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS—BEGINNING OF THE PARTY CONTEST IN THE HOUSE—WHAT IS SAID OF THE MESSAGE.

At the opening of Congress to-day the attendance upon the floor and in the galleries was unusually large. Long before the hour for the commencement of the session the floor was filled with members, exchanging greetings and mutual condolence over the result of the recent elections. It was apparent that the reassembling brought to many of them unpleasant reflections. There were those among the observers who professed to be able to select at a glance the defeated candidates for re-election. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and even the corridors were thronged with visitors, the splendid new picture by Leutze, upon the western staircase of the House, being a point of general attraction.

After an eloquent prayer by Dr. Stockton, the House proceeded immediately to the regular order of business. When the usual announcement of organization had been made, and the States called for resolutions, the fight between the factions of the House was at once inaugurated. It was easy to perceive that the vulnerable point of the radicals was the unconstitutionality of the arrests which have been made so indiscriminately during the recess of Congress. The subject was introduced by a resolution by Mr. Vallandigham, which was promptly laid upon the table. It was brought up again in another shape by Mr. Cox, and again tabled. But this opposition would not down. It forced itself once more upon the attention of the House, in the shape of a resolution of inquiry from Mr. Richardson, which was allowed to pass. It is evident, from the persistency of the opposition members in forcing this subject upon the attention of Congress and the country, that it is regarded as a weak point in the administration policy, and will be pursued with much obstinacy through the session.

The timidity manifested by the republicans in meeting the question leaves the impression that they would, if possible, avoid any contest upon this ground.

The Message was listened to in both Houses with earnestness and attention. Notwithstanding the conviving of certain wiseacres as to its tenor in reference to the negro question, it evidently surprised a great many who looked for an exposition of more radical views. It was apparent that the plan proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and recommended with so much detail, was peculiarly his own, and that the proclamation of the 22d of September, although unwillingly accorded to, had not his cordial approval. The Message has greatly dissatisfied the radicals, and elicits from them expressions of unfeigned disappointment, and in some instances, violent abuse of the President.

The rabid republicans of the Senate did not conceal their chagrin during the reading of that part of the Message which urged the purchase and deportation of slaves as the cheapest way to end the war. Having been for prolonging the war to destroy slavery, they don't now relish the idea of buying slaves to stop the war. From the fulminations of the radical organs, they expected the Message to be a rabid and fanatical document. Since the adjournment to-day they have given vent to their spleen generally, but suggest no remedy for the evils that their course has precipitated.

The malignants are not much seen to-night in public places. It is presumed that they are in consultation, as prescribed by Colonel Forney. Mr. Sumner had quite a levee after the adjournment with several strong minded women, among whom was Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. To their anxious, humanitarian inquiries he made the encouraging remark, that we had got our prow in the right direction. The republican hero no longer cries "Onward to Richmond," but favors keeping in our front an army of fifty thousand men to protect Washington.

The recommendation in the Message as to the organization of banking associations, under a general act of Congress, is regarded as an indication of the renewal by the Secretary of the Treasury of the banking scheme presented by him at the last session as a part of his financial policy.

THE NEW MAJOR GENERALS.

Quite a number of brigadiers have received a notification to-day to put on an extra star, subject, of course to their confirmation by the Senate. Amongst them the name of Newton is prominent, while Butterfield and Martindale are said also to be on the slate.

ORDER RESTRICTING APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGHS.

The War Department is overrun with letters upon the subject of furloughs. To facilitate business and relieve the department it has been ordered that all applications for leave of absence on account of wounds or sickness must be made to Major General Heintzelman, at the headquarters of the defences of Washington.

COLONEL COLBURN'S MOVEMENTS.

Colonel A. V. Colburn, from General McClellan's staff, has been assigned to duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Missouri headquarters, at St. Louis. Leave of absence has been granted Colonel Colburn to visit his home in Vermont before entering upon his duties. General McClellan endorses the Colonel as one of the most efficient officers in the army.

THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The court martial in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter assembled to-day at eleven o'clock. Gen. Rufus King was still absent. Gen. Porter was handed a copy of the charges against him. To give him time to prepare to meet them, the Court adjourned until eleven A. M. to-morrow. Among the charges is one accusing General Porter of intentionally allowing the brigade under General Piatt to separate from his corps and go Centreville, when their services were needed by General Pope at Manassas.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General McDowell met at the usual hour. A letter to Brigadier General Shields, dated June 4, 1862, was presented in evidence by General McDowell. Colonel Schriver was recalled, and testified that the letter produced was written near Luray, in the Shenandoah valley. It related to foraging in the enemy's country. The witness stated that supplies had been ordered to be seized; that orders to this effect were repeatedly given by General McDowell, and that the Chief of the Supply Department was directed to keep account of them, but for want of returns from subordinates, by whom the seizures were made, and the transfer of officers from one place to another, it was difficult to keep a correct account. By direction of General McDowell he had repeatedly called the attention of subordinate officers to this matter. In reference to the sanitary condition of General McDowell's troops, witness testified to the General's watchfulness and care, and also to his personal attention to the instruction of his soldiers by orders written and verbal to subordinate commanders, and by minute inspection on his entire command.

General McDowell asked the Court at this point whether or not they intended to follow in their order the four points of inquiry originally adopted by them. The question proposed would seem to bear more directly upon the fourth than the second, now undergoing investigation. If the Court so decided, however, he was ready.

After a closed session of three quarters of an hour, the Court decided that, while desirous to pursue the general course indicated, any inquiry pertinent to the case in general was proper.

The witness testified in regard to the good condition and discipline of the troops originally under General McDowell; that they were in every respect superior to those subsequently attached to his command, and the just praise at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the battle of Bull run, and the three days' engagement at the fords of the Rappahannock. He had heard nothing from officers or men derogatory to the General's management of his troops, nor had he seen any indecision or want of ability on his part. He knew of no instance in which General McDowell had failed when called upon to render all the assistance he could to any other commander. The witness here gave a history of his military career from the time of his West Point scholarship. He stated that the aim of General McDowell appeared to be to protect Union men and to take the property of rebels for the use of the army without paying them for the same. In other cases where Union property was taken, payment has been made on satisfactory evidence of loyalty. Safeguards have been granted to Unionists by Gen. McDowell. He had used every effort to promote the efficiency of his troops by impressing upon officers and soldiers the necessity of divesting themselves of all unnecessary baggage, &c., tending to create large transportation trains. The witness promised to produce documentary evidence on this question at a proper time. When Gen. McDowell arrived at Rectortown, finding there a detachment of sick men, he took especial pains personally to have their wants supplied, and rebuked the surgeon in charge for neglecting his important duty, and afterwards had the delinquent officer tried for the offence.

At a quarter to three P. M. the Court adjourned until eleven A. M. to-morrow.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—same as Monday, December 1. Part 2—4030, 4034, 4050, 4052, 4064, 4068, 4054, 4058, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4082, 4086, 4092, 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, 4116.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—1670, 1464, 1658, 1687, 1688, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1696, 1697, 1700, 1702, 1703, 1704. Part 2—410, 1383, 1158, 1419, 353, 1357, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

THE ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES.

MORE PRIVATEERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Secretary Seward on English Aid to the Alabama, &c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29, via SACKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

The Canadian screw steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool Thursday, November 20, via Londonderry 21st, passed the Cape at five o'clock this (Saturday) evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht.

The steamship Edinburg, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ult.

A despatch from Hamburg, received on Friday, 21st of November, states that the steamship Bavaria, from New York for Hamburg, was ashore off Alton Brush, or Altona Beach. Her mails and passengers have been safely landed at Hamburg.

The London *Times* of the 20th of November, in its city article, says:—

The report that Mr. Seward had addressed our government in a tone of displeasure at aid alleged to have been given the Alabama in British ports created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

The steamship Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of November.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

REPORT OF MORE PIRATE VESSELS FROM ENGLAND—THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN A FLUTTER—THE LONDON TIMES ON SECRETARY SEWARD'S POLICY, ETC., ETC.

The following was posted at Lloyds on the 19th of November:—

It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the federal flag, and that another will shortly follow.

Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers, recently built in the Mersey, were intended for some such service as above stated, but these insinuations have never exceeded mysterious whisperings.

The leading London papers of November 21 reiterate the argument that the federal government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the Alabama, the federals having notoriously taken advantage of all opportunities offered.

The London *Times* notices Cassius M. Clay's and George Francis Train's controversy at the Academy of Music, in New York, under the similitude of a "sparring match," and says it was a somewhat farcical display.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1862.

American securities, owing to the steamer Edinburg's advices, declining: Illinois Central, 43 a 42 discount; Erie shares, 42 a 43.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1862.

Consols for money, 93⅛; American securities steady; Illinois Central, 43 a 42 discount; Erie shares, 42 a 43.

Decrease of bullion in the Bank of England for the week £225,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales in the Liverpool market for the three days add up 4,500 bales, of which 1,500 bales were to speculators and exporters. Prices are dull, but nominally the same as last noted. The market closed with a better feeling.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market closing very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market is steady but quiet, with the exception of corn, which is still advancing. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others quote flour steady. Wheat dull but steady; red Western, 9s. 9d. a 10s.; red Southern, 9s. 9d. a 10s.; white Western, 10s. 6d. a 11s.; white Southern, 11s. 3d. a 12s. Corn firmer and advanced 3d. a 6d.; mixed, 29s. 9d.; white, 34s. a 35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef dull. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon easier. Lard dull but steady. Tallow quiet and steady. Sugar dull and firm. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Ashes—Pots and pearls firm at 35s. a 34s. Rosin—Common firm. Spirits turpentine dull at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat heavy and declined 1s. a 2s. Flour declined 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Tea steady. Tallow dull at 46s. a 46s. 3d. Linseed oil dull at £39 a £39 5s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21, 1862.

Cotton was dull and declined ¼d. a ½d. on the week. Sales of the week, 17,000 bales, at irregular prices. Sales to speculators 5,000 bales, and to exporters 1,250 bales. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales at irregular prices. Sales to exporters 3,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26d.	24¾d.
Mobile	25d.	23d.
Uplands	24d.	22d.

Stock in port 292,000 bales, of which 24,500 bales are American.

Breadstuffs steady. Corn firm; mixed, 30s.

Provisions inactive.

THE NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA NAVAL NEWS—LEAGUE ISLAND.—On Saturday Hon. John Covode, Hon. John K. Moorhead, Hon. E. S. Blair and other distinguished and influential personages paid a visit to League Island, with a view of examining it as a site for a naval station. It is only necessary that the advantages of this spot for the purpose proposed should be thoroughly understood and appreciated to definitely settle the location of this great naval depot. It is generally understood that, despite the majority report, the minority report carries with it such conclusive evidence as to the fitness of League Island as to secure its acceptance no longer a question of doubt.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—There are over four thousand five hundred workmen now employed in this yard, and more are required. The work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.—The Minnesota, repaired at Portsmouth, will go to Charlestown this week to receive her crew and stores. The bark Gem of the Sea will sail within a week or ten days, the stores being in preparation and the repairs nearly finished. The same is true of the bark Kingfisher, of which Acting Master J. C. Dutch has been appointed commander. The late commander, Lieut. J. P. Cosihoory, is awaiting other orders.

PAWNEE—ten guns.—The United States sloop-of-war Pawnee was on Saturday floated off the sectional docks of the Navy Yard. Considerable repairing was effected, but not so much as was anticipated. The old copper, in some cases, was very deficient and rotten. It has been replaced with good material. The Pawnee will no doubt leave port in a short time. The De Soto was to have been floated on yesterday.

DALE.—The sailing sloop-of-war Dale sailed on Saturday last from the Delaware for the blockading squadron.

BAINBRIDGE—six guns.—The brig Bainbridge, Lieutenant Commanding D. Lynch, was at Aspinwall, N. G., at the latest advices.

PERRY—nine guns.—The brig Perry had sailed from Aspinwall for Key West at the latest dates.

APPOINTMENTS.—Charles V. Gardner, of New Bedford, has been appointed Paymaster's Steward on board the new Monitor Nahant, Capt. Downs, now nearly ready for sea. Charles M. Collins, of New Bedford, has received the appointment of Captain's Clerk on board the school ship Macedonian, at Charlestown Navy Yard.

SALE OF A PRIZE VESSEL AT BOSTON.—The prize brig Lilla was sold by public auction on Saturday, by the United States Marshal, to Samuel Knight, Esq., for $9,275.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Assembling of Congress—Message of the President of the United States—The War for the Union—The Latest News, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, will leave this port to-morrow, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock, and will contain in full the important Message of President Lincoln on the reassembling of the United States Congress. It will also contain full details of the Advance and Movements of the Union Armies in all parts of the country; Important Intelligence from New Orleans; The Latest News from the Rebel States, and Reports of all Events of the past week of interest or importance.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569—December 1, 1862.
66, 1, 26, 54, 29, 78, 15, 9, 73, 64, 31, 66, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 570—December 1, 1862.
15, [illegible] 6, 25, 54, 10, 18, 31, 22, 70, 12, 1.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 617—December 1, 1862.
5, 66, 39, 61, 76, 67, 44, 62, 71, 50, 60, 36, 28.
DELAWARE CLASS 395—December 1, 1862.
27, 39, 29, 15, 33, 70, 19, 53, 45, 45, 5, 51.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.
CLASS NO. 417—December 1, 1862.
15, 58, 67, 28, 48, 66, 14, 47, 26, 76, 33, 7.
CLASS NO. 418—December 1, 1862.
26, 32, 15, 58, 63, 78, 65, 48, 33, 37, 63, 18, 30.
For circulars, &c., address S. BROADBENT & CO., Covington, Ky.

Royal Havana Lottery.—A Premium of 12½ per cent paid on prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Heavy Knit All Wool UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. On hand and made to order by UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

New Currency Magic Pocket Books. A large assortment at wholesale. J. R. DILLER, sole manufacturer, 17 Ann street, New York, up stairs.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—Equal to the best made. BALCH'S, 333 Greenwich st., cor. Barclay.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at E. BALCH'S, 123 Bowery.

12 Cartes de Visite, $1, at Vaughan's, 238 Bowery; equal to any in Broadway for $3. Notice—Gallery first floor.

Twelve Cartes de Visite for $1, at PARET'S, removed to 833 Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process and regulate the bowels. Mrs. Winslow is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to infants. 25c. a bottle.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from any part of the body. Warranted. 453 Broadway. BATES, Boston.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Ladies, after once using this delightful toilet article, will be convinced that it has no equal. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.—Radical Cure Truss Office still at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No connection with any other office of the same name. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye applied by skilful artists.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot, 81 Barclay street, N. Y.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

William A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—the best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and whiskers. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Such a Medicine is Certainly Worth a trial.—MRS. MORRAN'S celebrated Dropsy Specific is all that it justly claims to be—that is a true specific for that dread complaint. The proprietress has living testimony in her own family of its truly astonishing effects, her son having by its use been completely restored to health in four weeks, after suffering as many months as it having been pronounced incurable by his physicians. It contains no drug or mineral substance whatever, being a purely vegetable preparation, pleasant to the taste, extracted with great care from twelve different varieties of roots and herbs. A perfect cure of the most obstinate cases is guaranteed in from four to six weeks by strictly following the directions which accompany each bottle. For sale by all first class druggists. Price $2 per bottle. D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, wholesale agent.

Removal.—I have this day Removed to No. 3 William street, near Hanover square. ARTHUR KENDALL, importer of Wines and Commission Merchant, Agent for Crow's celebrated old Bourbon Whiskey. NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Use Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, and 25 cent Invigorator. Sold everywhere. Try them. Depot 56 Dey street.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst forms of Scrofula, obstinate Eruptions of the skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York city, since 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" POSITIVELY cures Rupture. It differs in principle and action from all others; light, clean and easy. Female Supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street.

ATTENTION! ARMY OFFICERS.
ATTENTION! ARMY OFFICERS.
SEMMONS' BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS,
compact, portable, efficient, combining extraordinary defining power and wide field of observation.
With this glass objects are distinctly seen at from eight to ten miles. To be obtained only by SEMMONS, Optician, 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond street.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

COLORIFIC CHANGES GRAY, RED OR WHITE HAIR to a beautiful brown or black, without stain or preparation. The best, easiest applied and cheapest. Warranted. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, 42 John st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—NEW and sure cure.—Inhalation of [illegible] remedial powders to the seat of the disease. Consultation by letter will be promptly attended to on receipt of $5. B. REGNITZ, M. D., 133 Second avenue, corner of Twelfth street.

DIRECTION LABELS AND TAGS—ALL KINDS, white and colored, printed and plain, in quantities to suit purchasers, at VICTOR E. MAUGER'S, 115 Chambers st.

FLAX LOW—FOR PAPER STOCK, &c. For sale by S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman street. Paper and Twines at the lowest market price.

"LE BON TON" FOR DECEMBER, JUST RECEIVED by the Persia, should be seen by every fashionable lady. Its dresses, cloaks and bonnets are new, and display the greatest amount of good taste. Subscription—Monthly, one year, $3; single copies, 30 cents. Address S. T. Taylor, 407 Broadway, New York.

PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PRIZE STATIONERY PACKAGES, Army Portfolios, low for cash. Send for circular or samples. G. S. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman st., N. Y.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO YOUNG OFFICERS.
CAMP AND OUTPOST DUTY, WITH DUTIES OF OFFICERS.
BY GENERAL BUTTERFIELD, U. S. A.
Strongly recommended and approved by Generals McClellan, Kearny, Hooker, Fitz Mason and others.
HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK, Have just Published:
BUTTERFIELD'S OUTPOST DUTY. Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry. With Standing Orders, Extracts from the Revised Regulations for the Army, Rules for Health, Maxims for Soldiers and Duties of Officers. By DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brigadier General of Volunteers, U. S. A. 18mo, Flexible Cloth, 60 cents.
LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER TO GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.
DEAR GENERAL:—I have read your work on the Duties of Outposts, and of some of the officers responsible for their conduct and instruction, with great satisfaction. No regulation of mine can add to its completeness. You should receive the thanks of every officer of the army for your services in the preparation and publication of this truly valuable work. At the opening of the campaign, as you well know, we had as many different systems of doing picket duty as there were divisions in the army, many of which were highly defective, and none so perfect as yours. I shall be pleased to learn that the government adopts it as the standard work on this subject, and still more that it is placed within the reach of all to read and study it. Truly yours, JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General.
HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage free, on receipt of fifty cents.
TO REGIMENTAL OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.—HARPER & BROTHERS will send ten copies to one address, by express, for four dollars; twenty copies, seven dollars and a half. Cost of transportation to be paid by the party ordering.

THE DIABOLICAL SEWARD TRAIL.
THE DIABOLICAL SEWARD TRAIL.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE UNSEEN HAND REPUBLISHED.
THE UNSEEN HAND REPUBLISHED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

20,000 REAMS OF GOOD PAPER WANTED.—Size 32x46. Apply at the Herald office.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON, 333 and 335 FOURTH STREET, Northwest corner of Broadway, will sell the whole of their superb stock of Cabinet Furniture at cost, to reduce stock, which is made of the very best, well seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, in their own workshop, under the supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for seventy years.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Public Auction,
The Property of a gentleman leaving the city.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY) DEC. 2,
At the brown stone residence No. 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock,
Consisting of Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor Furniture, covered in brocatel and satin damask, Etageres, Centre Tables, statuary marble tops, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Sevres and Dresden China Vases.
ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
made to order by city makers; Stool, Music Stand, Music, Oil cloth, Velvet Stair Carpets, Silver Rods, &c. Chambers—Two rosewood marble top Dressing Bureaus, French Mirrors, rosewood Bedsteads, richly carved, style Louis XIV.; Commodes, Tables to suit, Couches, Rockers, Arm Chairs, Oval back Chairs, covered in moquet; Tapestry, Brussels Carpets, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bolsters, Pillows, Oval Mirrors, Pastel Paintings, decorated China Toilets, Brocatel Curtains. Upper Chambers—Mahogany and black walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Washstands, Rockers, &c. Corner Stands, Bedding, &c. Dining Room—Solid carved oak Buffet, statuary marble top; Hertz's patent Dining Table, 16 feet drawn; Couches, Arm Chairs, elegant sets crystal and ruby Glass Ware, Decanters, 2 dozen Goblets, &c. Champagnes, Wines, Lemonades, Tumblers, Fruit, Celery and Preserve Stands, sets of Finger Bowls, ruby and Parian marble Punch Bowls, gold Liquor sets, gold band China Dinner Sets, richly decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces; solid silver Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver Ware, Coffee Urn, Casters, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, ivory handle Table Cutlery. N. B.—Strangers wishing to attend the sale take Fifth and Sixth avenue stages or cars, at Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, leaving at Sixteenth street, a few doors from house.

AUCTION NOTICE.
E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
The property of a family leaving the city,
THIS DAY (Tuesday), Dec. 2,
At the large dwelling house, No. 119 Clinton place (West 8th street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of
Two beautiful solid rosewood Parlor Suits, very richly carved, covered in French satin brocatel—each suit comprising one Tete-a-tete Sofa, one Arm Chair, one Reception and four medallion back Chairs; elegant rosewood Etagere, with mirror back and doors; rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges, Reception Chairs, covered in medallion reps; Corner and Book Stands, China and Parian Vases, fine Oil Paintings, Mirrors, 21 day Bronze Clock, handsome Brussels Carpets, &c.
CHAMBERS.
Rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, black walnut Suit of seven pieces, covered in silk reps; Oval Mirrors, Rockers, Chairs, Lounges, Cane Seat and Spring Seat Chairs, Sofas, Clocks, Rugs, Tables. Dining Room Furniture—Solid black walnut Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass and China Ware, Table Cutlery, [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND CORN.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner Eighteenth and G streets. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, the 4th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the government with (200,000) two hundred thousand bushels of Oats and (200,000) two hundred thousand bushels of old shelled Corn.

The Oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Oats will be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the government.

The Corn to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Corn will be received by weight, at (56) fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington, within (25) twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for fifty thousand (50,000) bushels of Oats and upwards, and for fifty thousand (50,000) bushels of Corn and upwards.

The propositions for the oats and corn must be on separate papers, and entirely distinct from and independent of each other.

The full name and Post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Corn."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

[To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.]

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All oats and corn contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not prove of a good sound merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the railroad depot, or at one of the government wharves in the city of Washington.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th day of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following projectiles, viz.:—

5,000 ten-inch Solid Shot.
1,000 fifteen-inch Shells.
1,000 fifteen-inch Battering Shot.

The projectiles to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the battering shot, which must be made of what is known as gun metal. Drawings of these projectiles can be seen at the principal arsenals of the United States, at the Ordnance Agency, No. 46 Worth street, New York, and at this office.

The projectiles are to be delivered, free of charge for transportation, at the United States Arsenal, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, where they will be inspected, and all such as may be rejected must be removed by the contractor immediately after the inspection of each delivery.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity required, not less than 500 of any one kind. Deliveries to be made as follows:—One tenth of each kind within thirty days after notification of acceptance of bid, and not less than one tenth weekly thereafter until all shall be delivered.

Payment will be made by the Treasury Department on the usual certificates of inspection and receipt, after each delivery.

Bonds, with approved surety, will be required for the faithful performance of contracts.

No bid will be entertained unless it be accompanied by an affidavit from the party making it, to the effect that he is an iron founder, and that if his bid is accepted the projectiles will be made at his foundry—naming it and its location; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned at Washington city, and will be endorsed "Proposals for Projectiles."

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON city, November 24, 1862.—Wanted for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL THE 5th of December, 1862, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 400 tons of Hay, in bales.

The first delivery to be commenced on or about the 12th of December, and the whole quantity put in before the end of said month.

The hay to be shipped by water and delivered on the wharves at Sixth street, and weighed in Washington, D. C.

Bidders must state in their bids the price per 100 pounds at which they will furnish the hay.

Firms making bids must state the names of all the parties interested.

Payment to be made in Treasury notes, or such funds as government may have for distribution.

Bids to be directed to Colonel A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals for Hay."

CAVALRY.—GOOD MEN WISHING TO JOIN THE finest and most dashing arm of the service, under officers who have seen service in the field, will be enlisted and receive the highest bounties in the fine new corps now organizing in this State. Splendid horses and equipments, handsome uniforms, good quarters and subsistence furnished immediately after enlistment. Relief tickets for families. Headquarters 400 Broadway, N. Y.
R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON, Lieut. Col. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY fourth regiment New York State Volunteers, Fifth regiment Metropolitan Guard.—The enlisted men of this regiment will assemble at camp, on Riker's Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, to receive the money still due them. By order of T. W. PARMELE, Colonel commanding.
W. L. WATKINS, Adjutant.

MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.—ALL OFFICERS OF this command in New York should attend at 596 Broadway, at 2½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the reception of Major Thomas O'Neil's remains.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS REGIMENT, now in camp, and to leave in a few days, in the place of an enlisted man who is prevented from going; to a suitable person $150 will be paid. Apply at 35 Stone street between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SUBSTITUTE FOR $350.—ANY ONE WHO IS WILLING to pay this sum in preference to enjoying a pleasant picnic in camp for nine months, can hear of a chance by addressing George, Herald office, for ten days.

TO OFFICERS.—PROVISION CAN BE MADE FOR full or parts of companies with their officers in the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers. This regiment has received merited praise from the Generals under whom it has been for its efficiency in drill and its activity and bravery in action. It is commanded by Col. Thomas B. Van Buren. For further particulars inquire of A. P. BATES, Captain Co. D, No. 55 President street, Brooklyn.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A HOTEL OR ROAD HOUSE WANTED—WITH some land attached preferred, in a healthy location, and of easy access to New York, for which a superior improved Farm will be given in exchange. Address, with full description of property, Price, &c., Farm, Herald office.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a family of three adults, between Eighth and Twenty-third streets, Sixth and Third avenues. Address, with lowest terms, which must be moderate, C. D. C., No. 27 Amity street.

COTTAGE WANTED—FURNISHED PREFERRED, for one year or more, a short distance from the city (Staten Island excepted). Address, for two days, stating full particulars, M. B., Herald office.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.—PLOT WANTED, either improved or unimproved; ocean view preferred. Address, stating price, which must be low, L. P. G., box 2,618 N. Y. Post office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPECTABLE family, a Suit of Rooms, 4 or 5, including kitchen, with modern improvements, not far from Fulton ferry. Address E. B., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS on first or second floor, for a family of three grown persons. N. B.—Must be in every respect desirable. References exchanged. Address H. H. Thomas, 678 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A HORSE POWER, WITH BENCH AND saws complete. Address Burke & Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PARTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping, in the lower part of the city or in the vicinity of Broadway. Address L. B., Herald office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN WALL STREET, SUITABLE for the Banking and exchange business; immediate possession desired or not after February 1. State exact location and rent. Address Banking Office, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SECOND Floor, of three or four rooms, in a private house, with water, &c., between Canal and Sixth streets, east side. Address, for two days, M. W. D., Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS, FURS, ALL KINDS LACES, Bought for cash by LOUIS ANRICH, 723 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH Has just received an elegant assortment of CLOAKS IN VELVET CLOTHS. Also Opera Cloaks, Wool Velvet Circulars, Velvet Cloth Circulars and Children's Garments. 1142 Broadway, one door above Twenty-sixth street.

CHEAP WINDOW SHADES.—BEST WHITE HOLLAND or buff supplied and well put up, with fixtures complete, $1 25 each, two yards long; if longer, charge in proportion. Gold striped Shades to order. Old shades put up at 20c each. Address G. Vane, 119 East Nineteenth st.

FURS, FURS, FURS. RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Phillip's new patent Mink Muff and Collar, which he is selling 30 per cent less than any other house in the city. N. PHILLIPS, 279 Grand street.

LADIES' FURS—AT BANTA'S, 337 CANAL STREET. Elegant Mink Capes, Muffs and Collars; Children's Fancy Furs, Gent's Otter and Beaver Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Hoods and Gloves, Misses' and Boys' Fur Collars, Fur Trimming and Swan's Down. Furs repaired or altered.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR persons desiring Country Residences.

The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 300 acres, a fine, stylish old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported, innumerable and of great variety; a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruits and flowers; outbuildings, including farm house, watchman's cottage, "fronting on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for [illegible] a private [illegible] association, having a bold shore on the [illegible] Sound a mile in extent, two [illegible] belted by creek and inlets one side by the main road; the lands grading the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent and air invigorating. Distance from the city 18 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations, two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built), the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises, to E. K. COLLINS, or to him at the office of Woodruff & Co., 40 Broad street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between 12 and 2 o'clock, where a map can be seen.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity Building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. In all human probability, it will never occur again; as all the building land for three-quarters of a mile both above and below, is held by wealthy families, who fully appreciate it. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington depot, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisements in the Evening Post. The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that, it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days, but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage. The property will be offered altogether, that is, as one parcel.

A TWO STORY BROWN STONE BASEMENT BRICK House for sale, on easterly side of Lee avenue, eighth house from Broadway, Williamsburg, ten minutes' walk from ferries; water and gas in; good yard, grape arbor, &c.; location unexceptionable; house 20x34; contains nine rooms; price $3,700, $1,000 cash. Address or apply to George Canfield, Herald office.

ANY ONE HAVING A LOT TO SELL OR LEASE, suitable for the erection of a stable, in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth street and the Fifth or Sixth avenues, may address, with terms and particulars, box 947 Post office, or 49 West Twenty-fifth street.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 130 ACRES, TWENTY-FIVE miles in New Jersey, a quarter of a mile from depot, $8,500; 63 acres at Hackensack, $12,000; 100 at Somerville, $5,500. Excellent buildings and fruits on each. Other farms for sale or trade. W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON CLINTON AVENUE, Brooklyn.—House, Stable, Cow Shed and four Lots of Ground. Apply to LEWIS BEACH, 94 Wall street, between 10 and 2 o'clock. Price $20,000. Terms easy.

A FINE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, NEAR THE FERRY, Brooklyn, for sale cheap; also valuable Lots up town, Yorkville and Harlem, and some on the west side Eighth and Tenth avenues; all on easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 83 Nassau street.

ANY CAPITALIST WISHING TO INVEST AS A SPECULATION, can procure 75 acres of most beautiful Land, gradually inclining to the New York Bay, largely fronting on the same, only thirty minutes from the City Hall (the old Mansion and all outbuildings included.) If lotted 25x100 and sold at half price, the adjoining lots will realize about $300,000 net profit.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, RESIDENCES AND EVERY variety of Real Estate, in city and country, for sale, exchange and to let on favorable terms. Also sales and negotiations of all kinds of Business, Patents, Loans, Partnerships, &c.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 83 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A FINELY LOCATED, GENTEEL AND highly profitable place on the Hudson river, but a few minutes' walk from railroad depot and steamboat landing. For full particulars apply to I. A. BIGGS, 73 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—ON THE SIXTH AVENUE, TWO OF THE choicest Lots on the east side of Sixth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets; full size, no rock; price right, terms liberal. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, 776 Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, SIX NEW, WELL built Tenement Houses on Fifty-fourth street, between First and Second avenues. For particulars apply to WILLIAM McNAMARA, 68 William street, corner of Cedar.

FOR SALE—WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF DEPOT, an excellent Farm of 60 acres, near New Brunswick, N. J., in a high state of cultivation. Buildings, fencing, &c., in complete order. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE PROPERTY CORNER of Houston and Greene streets, 70x80 feet, with the ruins of the church and parsonage; walls standing and good; a desirable property for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOSEPH KELLY, 128 Wooster street.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPERTY AT Fort Washington will positively be sold to-day, at 12 o'clock, at Trinity Building, basement, 111 Broadway. In all human probability a forced sale like this will never occur again.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FINE Prairie Land, situated on the Central Illinois Railroad, about thirty-four miles from Chicago, together with eighty acres of Land six miles from Peoria, Illinois; will be exchanged for a country seat, with three or four acres, near this city. The land near Peoria contains large deposits of coal, of the best quality. Inquire of Mr. BRITTON, No. 23 Bond street, New York.

FINE FORTY-SIX ACRE FARM, NEAR DEPOT, ONE hour from New York, in New Jersey, large two story house, barn, &c., land highly cultivated, abundance of fruit. Good Farm for $4,000.
ORRELL & DALTON, 17 Nassau street.

FARM OF ABOUT FOURTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester county, one mile below Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from the city on the New Haven Railroad; fair improvements, consisting of house, barn and carriage house; plenty of fruit. Price, $3,500, and terms easy. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 8 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE HUNDRED AND sixty acres of choice Land in Wisconsin; also a House and Lot in Racine, Wisconsin, and forty acres of choice Land near Adrian, Michigan. For particulars address box 4,737 New York Post office, or apply to DAVY & BUTLER, 839 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST RATE SMALL brown stone House, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, 130 East Thirty-fifth street, or Mr. J. WHELAN, 479 Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE AND VERY substantial five story Building, lighted on all sides; large yard room, lots over 100 feet deep, with cart way; steam engine, hoisting dummies, heated by steam throughout, adapted to any kind of business and centrally located. If sold the greater portion of the money can remain on the property. Inquire at No. 3 Beekman street, first floor, room No. 11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN THE EIGHTEENTH ward, city of Brooklyn, twenty Lots of Land, 25x100 feet, with a small House. Terms easy. Apply to A. VAN NOSTRAND, 393 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT OF GROUND on the west side of Greenwich street, 120 feet north of Canal street, 61 feet on Greenwich street, by 80 feet deep, with a passage way 12 feet wide, to Washington street, together with the buildings thereon, will be sold low or exchanged for a Dwelling House up town, or an eligibly located House in Brooklyn. Apply to B. C. WANDELL, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, Liquors, &c., five Houses and fifty Building Lots in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., twelve miles from New York. Inquire at or address Union Kindling Wood Company, 309 and 211 West street, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—17 BUILDING LOTS AT Greenpoint, very desirably located on the Brooklyn City Railroad and fronting the East river. Apply to BENJ. B. DAVIS, Noble street, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORES AND DWELLINGS AND Dwelling Houses. Also, Stores to exchange for city lots or other property. Those seeking for investments please call on S. W. CRONK, 746 Eighth avenue.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, TWELVE HOUSES, well located in the Eighth ward, paying more than ten per cent on the price of them. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 136 Livingston street, opposite Gallatin place, is offered much below its value; house is three stories and has modern improvements; gas, water, &c.; lot 25x100. Apply to C. W. RYDER, 162 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

I WANT TO PURCHASE TWO HOUSES, TOGETHER, in a good location, between Fifth and Seventh avenues and above Thirty-fourth street. Three story houses, in good repair, will answer. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, 776 Sixth avenue.

LANDS IN LARGE TRACTS OR SMALL FARMS, OF five, ten or twenty acres each, for sale in Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 90 Cedar street, or address Chetwood, Burlington county, New Jersey.

WANTED—A FRUIT FARM, NEAR A DEPOT. Address box 2,813 Post office.

$900 CASH WILL PURCHASE A DESIRABLE country Home, within 30 minutes ride of New York by New Haven Railroad; house and coachhouse in best repair; shady lawn and good garden, with choice fruits. The balance of $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of O. P. FELL, 27 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 204 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. The afternoon classes of Wednesdays and Saturdays having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on Monday, December 1, to meet Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.
Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, NOS. 65 West Thirty-fourth street, N. Y., and 90 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D.—All the fashionable Dances, Calisthenics, &c., are taught. Classes in the city or country attended.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. LADIES meet Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P. M. GENTLEMEN Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ to 10½ P. M. CHILDREN Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 to 6 P. M. LADIES Primary Classes, instructed by Mrs. Brookes. SOIREE EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 788 Seventh avenue, on Thirteenth street, open in the afternoon and night, for adults and children. Redowa and six fashionable dances taught in six lessons. Private lessons [illegible].

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 59 West Fourteenth street. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays. Class open for beginners throughout the season.

FOR SALE.

A NEW SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—THE latest improvements, suitable for fine or coarse work; price $35. Inquire at No. 9 Lewis place, Williamsburg, near Division avenue ferry.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—This is a capital chance for some one. Also, a Grocery and Liquor Store at a low price. This is a good chance. Apply at MITCHELL'S agency, 77 Cedar street.

CARROTS FOR SALE—AT PIER 33 NORTH RIVER and at the foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE [illegible] CHEAP FOR CASH. Apply at 56 Greenwich avenue.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A SMALL factory, manufacturing an article used in sugar refineries, is for sale very cheap; will be sold for the worth of the machinery and tools. Apply at No. 8 South Third street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, IN A good location down town, neatly fitted up and doing a good business. Rent low. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 73 William street.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, NOW DOING A GOOD business; reason for selling owner going to the war. Inquire at 371 First avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL grocery on Third avenue will be sold at a bargain; is doing a good business, which can be largely increased by an active man, including Horse, Wagon and Harness. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Apply to WILLIAM LECKIE, paper hanging manufactory, 50th street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR GOOD UNENCUMBERED property in this city, two splendidly fitted up corner liquor stores, with a large stock of liquors, &c., which the purchaser need not take if he don't require it. Long leases, and where a large fortune has been made. If not sold by Thursday they will be sold by auction on Friday morning. For further particulars apply to William Abbot, No. 4 East Broadway, or on corner Thirteenth street and avenue B.

FOR SALE—TO BUTCHERS—A SET OF SHOP FIXTURES, with Fish and Oyster Stand; also a Horse, Cart and Harness; will be sold separate or together. Apply to GEORGE W. BLOOMFIELD, 257 Washington market.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE 437 Sixth avenue; superior location; first class store and very low rent. Inquire at the store from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOONERS AND TWO SLOOPS. They can be seen here for three or four days. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. BOXLER & SONS, 308 West [illegible] ar Spring.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR CABINET OF MINERALS, consisting of a 1,200 specimens in all departments, with catalogue complete. Apply to J. M. CLAWSON, 135 Spring street.

FOR SALE—A DRINKING SALOON IN A GOOD LOCATION, neatly fitted up and doing a good business; will be sold cheap for cash. Rent low. Apply at 13 Leroy place, Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES, FURNITURE AND Lease of the old established Stand known as the Reveille Supper Rooms, situated 130 Crosby street, near Houston. Excellent location, &c., and will be sold at a great bargain, for cash only. Agents or brokers need not apply.
G. OWYER, Merchant, 50 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—ANY MAN, HAVING $1,000 IN CASH and good securities—none others need apply—can purchase the largest and most costly Saloon or Barroom in the United States. By noticing the terms of this advertisement, many steps and words can be saved.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY, STOCK, FIXTURES, Horse Wagon, &c.; good fair stock; will be sold at a bargain; owner has a good government salary and wishes to give up business.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MARKETS IN Brooklyn, fitted up complete; patent ice house, sausage machine; and as the present owner has made an appointment to go Washington, he will dispose of it at sacrifice. Apply to COLE & MURPHY, 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES, LEASE AND good will of a Restaurant and Lodging Rooms, down town; first rate location, old established and doing a good business. Address Reeves & Cady, 141 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—100 BRAIDING MACHINES FOR COVERING hoop skirt springs and making hoop skirt cord; all in perfect running order and of the best make; together with all the Shafting, Belting, &c. Also Spooling, Winding, Doubling and Measuring Machines. The lease of the factory, with steam power, can be had if required. Address box 2,479 Post office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—A LOT OF SEVERAL hundred Cartridge Boxes, Cap Boxes and Bayonet Sheaths for sale cheap. JONES, 57 Ann street, second door.

NEWSPAPER AND VARIETY STORE FOR SALE—With two Rooms, water and gas; profit on papers will pay the rent. No. 18 Hubert street, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS for sale a two engine Paper Mill, situated convenient to the city of Baltimore by railway. The mill is in perfect order and is now running. The supply of water for power as well as washing is abundant. For further information address box 431 Baltimore Post office, Maryland.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE. IN COMPLETE WORKING ORDER; MACHINERY, MOULDS, &C., NEARLY NEW. Apply to McCREADY & ARMOURD, 149 Pearl street.

SCHOONER FOR SALE CHEAP—CARRIES 130 TONS, centre board, light draft; rigging and sails two years old; everything ready to go to work without any outlay. Can be seen by applying to MOORE & CHAPMAN, 304 West st.

TO BAKERS.—A BAKERY FOR SALE, IN GREENPOINT, near the ferry. Apply at 421 and 426 East Tenth street, New York, or on the premises.

$175 WILL BUY ONE VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN octave, overstrung Piano, rich rosewood case, carved legs and lyre fret work, desk, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. This is surely a great bargain; first class maker. Must be sold immediately. Call at 48 High street, Brooklyn.

$1,200.—ABOUT THIS AMOUNT WILL BUY A Manufacturing Business which clears above $100 a week; fixtures and stock taken at cost, as well as the furniture belonging to the owner, nearly new. The whole of it must be sold together, as the owner has suddenly been called to Europe on account of family matters. Address C. F. Z., box 147 Herald office.

$1,200.—ANY ONE HAVING A RELIABLE CASH business, well established, that will bear a strict investigation, and designing to leave the city, or sell it for any reason, may find a ready cash customer by addressing with full particulars Caution, Herald office. No agents noticed.

$3,000.—HOTEL AND LODGING BUSINESS—CAN be cleared, profit, yearly, by leasing, at greatly reduced rent, a modern built Hotel, 75 rooms, down town, and investing $1,000 to buy new furniture. Address Builder, Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR, 109 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, near Lexington avenue, to let—Parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms, water, gas, marble mantels, wardrobes, &c.; rent $120 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE STORY high stoop basement House, containing all the modern improvements. Location pleasant, and convenient to both cars and stages. Immediate possession. Apply at 546 Seventh avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

TO LET—CHEAP, ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SUITS of Apartments in the city, with chandeliers and gas fixtures. Inquire at the east corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-first street. Madison avenue stages go within one block of the premises. Rooms richly papered, $17 a month. Also, in a brown stone House, 617 Second avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, one Suit of Apartments for $11 and one for $15; newly papered and in splendid order.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SMALL, NEAT BROWN stone front House, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable; Forty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Rent, including the purchase of furniture, only $1,000. Address No. 45 Pine street, room No. 6.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS (UNEXCEPTEDLY vacated) at Mrs. HUNTER'S, 47 East Thirtieth st.

TO LET—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR NEW York Hotel, Suits of Rooms on the third and fourth floors of 710 Broadway. Apply on the premises between 9 and 10 A. M., or during the day in the room rear of the first hall.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 6 LEROY place (Bleecker street), second block from Broadway, consisting of three rooms. Gas and bath. Rent low.

TO LET—A STORE, CORNER OF EIGHTH AVENUE and Fifty-third street; a first rate location for a provision and grocery store. Rent low. Also, a store on Ninth avenue. Floors and Apartments to let. Apply to S. W. CRONK, 746 Eighth avenue.

TO RENT—THE WAVERLEY DINING SALOON, ON Greenwich avenue, opposite Jefferson market. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, 73 Nassau street.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—A Dining and Coffee Saloon to let, at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, attached to the new milk depot and within four blocks of the Bull's Head cattle market and the general freight depot of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. No person need apply but those thoroughly familiar with the business. Apply on the premises for two days from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday and Wednesday.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE STOCK OF OUR IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables having been manufactured by us before the enormous advance in materials used in their construction, we continue to sell Tables at our reduced prices for the present.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby street, N. Y.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND STREET, room No. 5—HENRY HYMAN procures advances of cash on Diamonds, set or unset; or buys the same for cash; also on Watches, Silver Ware, Pianos and Personal Property.

AT NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET—ANY AMOUNT TO loan. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought at the highest prices; old Gold and Silver bought by the well known ISAAC, No. 9 Chambers street. No business transacted on Saturday.

AT 111 GRAND STREET—TWO DOORS WEST OF Broadway, money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, Broker and Commission Merchant.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

MONEY TO LEND, IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, ON Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and Personal Property of all descriptions. Goods may be redeemed at any time within one year. B. BARNARD, 21 Third avenue. Private office entrance, hall door.

PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS PURCHASED OF CLOTHING, Diamonds, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Firearms, Dry Goods, &c. A lot of Clothing for sale at $5 a suit, Beaver Overcoats $5. GEORGE LEVIE, 437 Broome street.

THE UTMOST INTRINSIC VALUE PAID FOR DIAMONDS, Pearls and all precious stones. Estimations and valuations; charge, one per cent. India Camel's Hair Shawls purchased. Hours, 9 till 10 and 2 till 3 only.
B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, 513 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Doors open 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT—TUESDAY, Boucicault's popular comedy, LOVE AND MONEY.
Lord Fipley .... Mr. Lester Wallack
(as originally acted by him.)
The McDonum of Donum .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Claude Plantagenet .... Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes .... Mr. Norton
Craven Acton .... Mr. Reynolds
Withers .... Mr. Young
Williams .... Mr. Turner
Helen [illegible] .... Mrs. Hoey
[illegible] .... Miss Mary Gannon
Rose Lawless .... Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Fox French .... [illegible]
Baroness .... Mrs. Reeve
Matilda .... Miss Gren
Polly Singlehart, a lodging house keeper ... Mrs. John Sefton
[illegible] .... Miss Carman
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
To-morrow (Wednesday)—LOVE FOR LOVE.
Thursday—CENTRAL PARK.
Friday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Saturday—LOVE FOR LOVE.
Box book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In Preparation—The Way to Get Married, Pauline, and Henriette. The Jealous Wife, Clandestine Marriage, Heir at Law, and School for Scandal will be repeated.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, AND NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT SUCCESS of the New Fairy Spectacle BLONDETTE; BLONDETTE; BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT. NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES, MUSIC AND PROPERTIES, COSTING TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The whole under the immediate direction of MISS LAURA KEENE, and pronounced by press and public the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE RIVAL SORCERESS,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACES,
THE BALLET OF LACES,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELLING FOREST,
THE PRETTY PLACE,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 BROADWAY. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1862. GRAND MUSICAL AND DRAMATICAL SOIREE, for the benefit of a poor widow, under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, and kindly aid of Mme. JOHANNSEN, ROTTER, ZIMMERMAN, Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMAN, and the full Company of the Opera.
Admission to the Parquet and Dress Circle 50c
Reserved Seats $1
Family Circle 25c

MUSICAL.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN FOR CASH, of a first class seven octave rosewood Piano, used only a few months; has all the modern improvements; superior tone, city made and fully guaranteed. Apply at 10 Allen st.

AN AMATEUR CORNET PLAYER IS DESIROUS OF finding an amateur pianist to practice with; would also join other cornet players in a band or otherwise. Address Cornet, box 2,902 Post office.

A SEVEN OCTAVE STEINWAY AND OTHER FIRST class new and second hand Pianofortes, Melodeons and Harmoniums to rent or for sale. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, at manufacturer's prices. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale.—Elegantly carved, overstrung bass, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, all modern improvements, made to order, been in use seven months, cost $500, for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also Parlor Furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

$160.—NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, IN ROSEWOOD cases, iron frames and overstrung bass for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second hand Pianos from $25 to $140. New Melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second hand Pianos and Melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AT GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 6 Fourth avenue, thorough and practical instruction in Bookkeeping, Arithmetic and all else pertaining to the counting room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Private instruction given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A GERMAN LADY, FROM HANOVER, DESIRES A situation as resident governess, either in a school or in some private family. Best references given. Call on or address Miss S. W., 31 Summit street, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a few pupils for instruction on the Pianoforte. Utmost endeavors made to give satisfaction. Beginners especially attended to. Terms moderate. Address J. W., box 132 Herald office.

A COMPETENT TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP AND bookkeeping, now teaching in some of the best schools of this city, having some time at his disposal, would accept a position as teacher of either of the above branches. Best of references. Address for three days Teacher, box 140 Herald office.

$1 PER WEEK FOR TWO FRENCH LANGUAGE LESSONS, given in private houses, by a Professor of the University of Paris. Also lessons in Drawing, Classics, &c. Good references. Address Professor Gerard, Herald office.

MEDICAL.

DR. F. HOLLICK, THE AUTHOR AND LECTURER, office, 530 Broadway.—Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays. Caution.—Dr. H. never leaves New York city, and has neither agent nor partner. Post office box 3,600.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. Office 39 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

DR. WATSON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE of Surgeons, London, author of the "Cause and Cure," attends from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, at 650 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MEMBER OF the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Office hours from 8 in the morning until 9 at night.

DR. BARROW, NO. 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal, New York. Office hours from 11 till 2 and from 4 to 8.

MRS. WOOD'S MEDICAL OFFICE, NO. 557 GRAND street, near Williamsburg ferry.

MADAME DESPARD, PHYSICIAN, 101 SIXTH AVENUE.—Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

MADAM RESTELL, 161 CHAMBERS STREET.—Agents, 127½ Liberty street, N. Y.; in Brooklyn, 175 Fulton street.

REMOVAL.—DR. ERNEST PAPE, SPECIALIST IN the treatment of diseases of the lungs and throat, has removed to 1,132 Broadway, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he can be consulted from 1 to 6 P. M., daily.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT EVERY ONE can depend on is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter, and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 159 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the store. Ladies and gentlemen 50 cents each.

ABSOLUTELY ASTOUNDING AND UNEXPLAINABLE.—MADAME CLIFFORD, 107 Dean street, Brooklyn, the greatest American Clairvoyant, detects diseases, prescribes remedies, finds friends and communicates clairvoyantly with persons in the army. Marriages arranged; sittings, 50 cents; medical, $1.

ASTONISHING!—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has foresight to tell how soon and how often you marry, and all you wish to know, even your thoughts, or no pay. Lucky charms free. Her equal is not to be found. Her magic image is now in full operation. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston street. 25 cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

ASTROLOGIST.—MADAME HENRI IS THE ONLY one who can write the name, show the likeness, bring absent ones back, cause them to adore you; never fails in lucky numbers. Persons at a distance, by sending their age and enclosing one dollar, can have their planets sent by mail, picture and lucky numbers included. Address or call at 80 West Broadway, over broker's office.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. She tells your very thoughts, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages. No. 260 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies 25c., gentlemen 50c.

MRS. ADDIE BANKER, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, successfully treats all diseases, gives consultations on business and all matters of life. Persons at a distance communicated with clairvoyantly. No. 92 West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE accomplished Madame Byron, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 90 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

WHO WOULD NOT GO TO MAKE THEIR FORTUNE? Go ye, one and all, to see Miss WELLINGTON, the renowned English prophetess, universally acknowledged the best of all astrologists, who guarantees to secure to those who consult her health, wealth and happiness, and warrants to impart to them information of the utmost importance relative to lawsuits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, hidden treasures, enemies and troubles—in fact, of all affairs in life. Brave soldiers, learn your doom of glory, life or death. If you seek your own prosperity and felicity you'll not delay to visit or address by letter this highly gifted and beautiful young lady, at 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street. Miss W. is the only person in this city who has the genuine Egyptian and Arabian talismans for love, good luck and business affairs—warranted for life. Lucky numbers given; also highly respectable city references. Drunkenness cured, and unfaithful wives and husbands reclaimed.

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165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness, prescribes medicines for all diseases, tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A STRANGER IN THIS country—of prepossessing appearance, well educated, and enjoying a liberal income, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady between 17 and 23, with a view to matrimony. Address, in confidence, Edgar, Herald office, and, if possible, inclose carte de visite.

A GENTLEMAN, OF 21, WISHES TO MAKE THE acquaintance of some young lady, not over 20, with a view to matrimony. She must be pretty, lively and of engaging address. He has money, ardent disposition and tolerable looks, and would make a wife happy. She must be of respectable family. Address, enclosing carte de visite, in confidence, Frank Reynolds, New York Post office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH A LIMITED ACQUAINTANCE in New York, desires the address of a lady, with a view to matrimony, not over 27, accomplished and with a sound heart. I ask for no better looks or position in life than I can furnish. Address, in perfect confidence (visite enclosed preferred), Evenings at Home, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
In obedience to the imperative desire of the public for the REPETITION OF MATILDA HERON'S GREAT CHARACTER OF CAMILLE, in the thrillingly interesting Drama of the same name, it will be given, for THE LAST TIME BUT ONE, ON TUESDAY EVENING, December 2, 1862, CAMILLE; Or, The F[illegible].
MATILDA HERON [illegible]
[illegible] .... [illegible]
[illegible] Duval .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
[illegible] .... Mr. J. H. Burnett
[illegible] Prudence .... Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director .... HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1862, EDWIN FORREST, His second appearance this season, In the Romantic and Vigorous Indian Tragedy of METAMORA.
Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of MATILDA HERON, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors will open at 7.

WINTER GARDEN.
Third week of Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, whose engagement has been attended with UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS appear On TUESDAY EVENING, December 2, in three of their most POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS: IRELAND AS IT WAS, IN AND OUT OF PLACE and THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following ladies and gentlemen of acknowledged ability:—
Messrs. DAVIDGE, C. W. CLARKE, D. GRACE, H. PIERSON, HAGAN, [illegible], RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. WALCOTT, Mrs. SKERRETT, Miss LOUISA BROWN, Miss FLOYD, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6¾, performance commences at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON, SAMEDI, 6 DECEMBRE 1862, OUVERTURE. AUDITION DE LA NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE LE THEATRE FRANCAIS A NEW YORK. Prologue en vers, par H. [illegible]
LE FEU AU COUVENT, Comedie en un acte par M. Theodore Barriere, representee a Paris, au Theatre Francais.
DEUX HOMMES DU NORD, Vaudeville par MM. Duplo et Delacour. Represente a Paris au Theatre des Varietes.
AVIS IMPORTANT.—Les representations seront donnees le Mardi et le Samedi de chaque semaine.
Le tirage des places de messieurs les souscripteurs aura lieu Mardi soir le 2 Decembre dans la salle de Niblo's Concert Saloon a 8 heures precises.
Messieurs les souscripteurs pour une fois par semaine qui n'ont pas encore fixe le jour qu'ils choisissent, sont pries de le faire sans retard, et dans donner avis a l'administration, pour eviter tout malentendu.
Le Directeur PAUL JUIGNET.
Bureau de location H. DARDONVILLE, 623 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE OF THE SUCCESSFUL FAIRY PLAY
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
THE SCENERY AND DRESSES COST
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
[From the Sunday Times.]
"Blondette," a new fairy spectacle, which was produced at this theatre last Tuesday evening, to a very full house. Decidedly this is the most superb spectacle ever produced in this city. In the "Seven Sisters" and kindred pieces Miss Keene far surpassed all other managers previous to her time in "scenic splendors," but in Blondette she has surpassed herself. The artistic combinations of color, the exquisite groupings, and the fine taste displayed in all the costumes and appointments could not have been excelled even in Paris. We question if anything so admirable as the "Grotto of Love," the "Palace of Lace," the "Diamond Ball Room" and the "Crystal Kingdom of the Magic Watch" was ever seen even in that city. The language and incidents of "Blondette" are not unworthy accompaniments of the fine scenery. The story relates to the adventures of Prince Merlin in his search after a magical watch, which has been found by Lubin, a peasant. The object of the prince is to prevent the peasant from winding up the watch when the hour is striking, as, had he done so, it and the magical powers would have become his. This, of course, leads to a game of cross purposes, which give any number of effective situations. There is some good music scattered throughout the piece, and one dancing song and chorus quite unique in its way, which promises to become popular. The characters were all well played. Altogether "Blondette" promises to be the most successful holiday piece ever produced in New York. It will be played all this week, and should obtain a run of three months, at least, to recover Miss Keene's outlay.

IRVING HALL.—MISS TERESA CARRENO, THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, will give her THIRD GRAND CONCERT, On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock, Assisted by the following artists:—
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano, her first appearance.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor, pupil of SIGNOR ABELLA.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist. And MR. F. EBEN, Flutist.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with many requests, there will be two prices hereafter for Miss Carreno's concerts, viz.:—
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street, and Irving Hall.
[From the Herald.]
At Irving Hall the child pianist, Teresa Carreno, has appeared to large audiences with great success. Among those present were the connoisseurs and musical critics of the city. They loudly applauded the ease, skill and self possession with which she executed a rondo of Hummel's, the Prayer from "Moses in Egypt," as played by Thalberg, and other difficult morceaux. She is certainly a wonderful pianist for one of her years.
[From the Times.]
Miss Teresa Carreno's second concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, confirmed even more strongly than her first the purely artistic claims on the community which this marvellous young player possesses. There are many performers who can boast of strength, and a few who have her execution, but it would be difficult to mention another who has her exquisite perception of musical thought, her delicate sensibility to form. These things, which come to her by nature and not by application, give her a position which no other juvenile performer on the piano has ever commanded. Being also of a kind that insures instant recognition, they explain the furore which already exists concerning this singularly gifted child.
[From the Tribune].
A second concert on Saturday evening of the remarkable child, Miss Teresa Carreno, eight years of age, who plays masters' music, resulted in great satisfaction to the audience. They heard more than they expected. Not only does Miss Teresa get over the keys in tough music with remarkable dexterity for her years, but she plays with a meaning, sentiment, expression, greater than would seem possible at her age. The admirers of rare young gifts will be fully gratified by attending her third concert on Tuesday evening at Irving Hall.
[From the World].
DEBUT OF TERESA CARRENO.—Irving Hall witnessed the debut on Tuesday night last of Teresa Carreno in presence of a large audience distinguished for its high social and intellectual qualities. Not once in a hundred years in any country can such an audience be gathered for a like purpose. The spectacle presented on that occasion was indeed unique. A sprightly girl of eight years wrought such miracles of music upon the pianoforte as to evoke the most rapturous enthusiasm at first—then, when the truths of the case presented themselves more clearly and the realization of her extreme youth increased, a sense of profound astonishment seized every spectator. Could it be possible that fingers just freed from sporting with dolls and toys were capable of producing chords of such sensitiveness, runs and trills of such delicacy and finish? The intellect struggled against what the senses averred, but eyes and ears finally triumphed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, New York.
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES, (of Trinity College, Dublin,) Will deliver his Fifth Oration in New York on THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 4. SUBJECT, DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS.
SYLLABUS.
Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir W. Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III.—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life at Laracor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift Lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast Influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The true Account of the "Stella and Vanessa" Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and his Melancholy Death.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Jones is what may be termed an unreportable speaker, so fluent is his delivery, so varied the subjects touched upon, and so voluminous his quotations apt and inapt. To be appreciated as an eloquent addition to the lecture rostrum, Mr. Jones must be heard, for no mere report within practical limits for a newspaper could do him justice.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
His delivery is unlike those of our lecturers in general, because he is untrammelled with notes of any kind. He rushes into his subject like a steed going up to the charge at the sound of the bugle. Sometimes he is vehement, thrilling with Celtic fire, then again he is soft, tender and pathetic.—Scientific American.
With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 15.
Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption during more than two hours. He received well merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—N. Y. Express, Nov. 13.
Admission 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet 50 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, 543 Broadway; Appleton's Book Store, 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street; Brentano's, 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' Music Store, and at all the principal hotels.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JONES will deliver his Second Oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, Subject—"Dean Swift and His Critics."
Mr. JONES will deliver one of his Orations in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

MONSTER FREE ENTERTAINMENT. At the magnificent new Music Hall, THE GREAT ST. NICHOLAS CASINO, 600 BROADWAY, The most complete concert of diversion in America, AND THE MOST POPULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LORINI. THIS TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, AT 8, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. SIGNORA LORINI in her celebrated character of Lucrezia. Only night of Donizetti's grand tragic opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LORINI .... Lucrezia | MORENSI .... Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI .... Gennaro | SUSINI .... Duke Alfonso
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
Seats may be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy [illegible] and in New York, at Sibell & [illegible] [illegible]'s, No. 7 Nassau [illegible] Wall.

[illegible] GUERRABELLA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAVO[illegible]
Director .... [illegible]
The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-morrow's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3—TWELFTH OPERA NIGHT. When will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera of LA FAVORITA.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA .... as .... LEONORA
BRIGNOLI .... Fernando | AMODIO .... Alfonso
SUSINI .... Balthazar | STOCKTON .... Inez
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, DEC. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal .... IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
The next roles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI, and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPRES SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DINORAH MATINEE. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, AT ONE O'CLOCK. GRAND DINORAH MATINEE. FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER. Only performance at a matinee of Meyerbeer's DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.) This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery by Calyo. NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES. A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY. AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
And the following extraordinary cast:—
CORDIER .... Dinorah | MORENSI .... 1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI .... Corentin | STOCKTON .... 2d Goatherd
AMODIO .... Hoel | SUSINI .... The Hunter
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
Admission to all parts of the Academy $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Sibell and Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street; Fifth Avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union Place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House, Firth & Pond, 547, and Hall & Son, 543 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. Lingard
TUESDAY, December 2,
A new dramatization, by J. T. Poole, Esq., of the popular story published in the New York Ledger, entitled THE SCOURGE OF DAMASCUS.
With Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. G. Brookes, Mr. G. Lingard, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Fanny Denham and all the company in the cast.
Dancing .... by .... Miss Cristine
The grand Melodrama of the KNIGHTS OF THE MIST, OR, JACK SHEPPARD FROM HIS CRADLE TO HIS GRAVE.
And the comic Farce of FAMILY JARS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. G. L. FOX.
Production of his splendid pantomime, WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS, NEW SCENERY, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW TRICKS, NEW TABLEAUX.
He will be ably supported by his UNRIVALLED PANTOMIME COMPANY, THE VERY BEST IN AMERICA.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 1 and 2, RUTH, THE LASS THAT LOVES A SAILOR.
Archibald Drumrig (a Scotch pedler) .... Mr. G. L. Fox
Bernard Jasper ... H. Langdon | Dickey Dexter ... H. Chapman
Ruth .... Miss R. Dezvill | Lena .... Miss Fanny Herring
After which Mr. G. L. Fox's pantomime of ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Babilas (cobbler and clown) .... Mr. G. L. Fox
Rigobert .... C. K. Fox | Mme. Rigobert, Miss F. Herring.
THE BOTTLE IMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The drama of the SEA KING; OR, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW, the most beautiful fairy piece ever presented in New York, will be produced every afternoon and evening this week, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Also will be presented A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, Comic Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time, the celebrated beautiful CONNECTICUT GIANTESS, only 18 years old, and weighs 618 pounds.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by the renowned lion tamer, HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD, QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES and GARIBALDI.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL.
514 Broadway, 514
opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Henry Wood .... Proprietor, &c.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE. CROWDS, CROWDS, CROWDS. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, THE STARS OF THE PROFESSION.
MONDAY, Dec. 1, and every evening during the week, OTHELLO.
Othello .... Frank Brower | Desdemona .... Eph Horn
The Distinguished Arrival, Sniggy McGloral, Julien, Voyage Musicale, Flat Foot Jake, African Cousins, &c., by Eph Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, Henry Lockwood, Frank Converse, Florence, Glenn, Schwicardi, Isaacs Brothers, Haslam, Lois, Garatagui, Lewis, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.
Monday, December 1, and every night during the week, SCENES OF BOYHOOD, OLD CARLINA EXTRACT, GRAND TIN PAN-O-RI-ON.
The Surprise Party, Jolly Jack, the Rover, ITALIAN AIRS BY NATIVE ARTISTS.
Mad. Fabrico ... R. Howard | Count McGinnis, Dan Bryant
S. C. Campbell, G. W. Griffin, Rollin Howard,
Nelse Seymour, W. W. Newcomb, Dan Bryant,
in a brilliant variety of Plantation Scenes, &c.
Doors open at half-past six. Curtain rises at half-past seven. Tickets 25 cents.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE CAMPBELLS. THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY. SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY. The Monitor Banjoist of the World. In conjunction with Seventeen Star Performers. NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER.
BY
NED DAVIS, WADDES, VANTINE,
CLIFFORD, BUTLER, ROZZI,
RAYNOR, HILL, GRUPE,
GRAY, R. MEAD, MOVERIUS,
EDDIE, GIBBS, WILLIAMS,
SOLOMONS, LIVINGSTON, JOHNSON,
&c., &c., &c.
In New Acts, Songs, &c., viz.:—
New Ballads, Instrumental Solos, Hot Corn,
Banjo Solos, Abraham's Daughter, New Polkas,
Comic Medleys, Tyrolese Warblings,
Ham Fat, Academy of Design, Uncle Sam.
Poor Old Maids.
MATINEE Every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE. LAST TIME IN NEW YORK BEFORE GOING TO RICHMOND.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1862.
Points on which he will talk will be published in papers of WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA'S COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
No. 2. A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 2.
Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8.
No. 3. "OLD AND NEW NEW YORK," THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

FAIR AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FOR THE BENEFIT of the Institution, No. 334 Fifth avenue, for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, to continue one week, commencing on Tuesday, December 2, 1862. Single admission, ten cents; season tickets, twenty-five cents.

EMPIRE, EMPIRE, EMPIRE SALOON, SALOON, SALOON,
679, 679, 679, 679, 679, 679
BROADWAY, BROADWAY, BROADWAY.
Music, Music, Music, Music.
Ales, Liquors, Wines, Beers.
Waiter Girls, Waiter Girls, Waiter Girls.
20, 20, 20 Twenty females wanted.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
For the benefit of THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.
Corner of Broadway, Fourth street and Lafayette place, entrance 348 Fourth street. Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. Entrance fee ten cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

TO MANAGERS AND ARTISTS.—"LES MISERABLES," a Drama, in four acts and a prologue, adapted from Victor Hugo's celebrated romance, containing the incidents of five books—Fantine, Cosette, Marius, St. Denis and Jean Valjean—by Shirley H. France and Fred. D. Maeder, copyrighted and secured. For terms, &c., apply to the authors, at Nixon's Washington theatre, or Barnum's Museum, New York, by letter.

THE PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, 563 BROADWAY.
Open daily from ten A. M. to ten P. M.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Gentlemen visiting the city will do themselves and families great injustice by not witnessing this truly magnificent and instructive exhibition. The world renowned "Gertu" still attracts innumerable admirers.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, Consisting of Forty Performers, AND HELMSMULLER'S GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, Of Thirty-Six Performers, At Irving Hall, ON SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1862.
Tickets .... 50 cents.
Can be procured at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', 769 Broadway; Breusing's, 701 Broadway; and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street.

VIOLIN AND BANJO ACADEMY, 63 FOURTH AVENUE. Open every evening, under the direction of Professors M. JAMES and J. GORDON. Pupils taught thoroughly by a new, easy and improved method, and proficiency guaranteed. Terms very moderate.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' Fund Society is now open, day and evening, at 625 Broadway. One of the finest collection of Paintings and Sculpture ever seen in this city.

M. LIZZIE BELL'S SOIREE, Musical and Literary, at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, near Tenth street, on Wednesday evening, December 3, 1862, in behalf of a "Home" for the Orphans of Volunteers. Prof. J. B. Brown and Prof. D. C. Price will assist. Tickets 50 cents.

FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED FOURTH PART OF Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore (in fee), with all the [illegible], wardrobe, machinery, &c., &c., the [illegible] successful operation and under lease until April [illegible] at $5,000 per annum. For further information address [illegible], 110 [illegible] street, [illegible].

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock. Vice President Hamlin was absent.

The Senate was called to order by the President pro tem.

All the Senators were present except the following:—Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Hale, Kennedy, Pearce, Wilson and Wilson.

...due process of law, and, when arrested, shall have a "speedy and public trial by an impartial jury;" therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the constitution and laws of the United States, as a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held ... shall have a prompt and public trial according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., the preamble and resolution were laid on the table by a vote of 80 against 40, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pa., Blake, ... Brown of Va., Buffington, Chamberlain, Clark, ... Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, ... Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, ... Ely, Fenton, Samuel C. Fessenden, ... Hooper, Horton, ... Kelley, Kellogg of Mich., ...

House of Representatives.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

...tance of ... postal officers for a successful administration of ... the department. If the postmasters and their clerks are selected without chief reference to their efficiency and personal fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful and efficient postmaster, devoted to the interests of the service, should be retained as long as he illustrates those qualities in his administration of the office. He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers and their familiarity with the laws and regulations. He regrets the extent to which other motives to appointments have prevailed in this country. He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from any other single act of reform. He uses this language:—

"It is my intention to adhere firmly to my determination..."

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE BYRNES TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Conflicting Testimony—Verdict of the Jury—Sullivan Committed to the Tombs, &c.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Byrnes was resumed yesterday at the Twenty-seventh precinct station house by Coroner Collin. The interest in the case was unabated, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of outsiders was as numerous as on the previous day. The inquest was announced to come off at ten o'clock; but at the request of the jury a recess was taken until noon, so as to give them an opportunity of being present at the funeral services.

The first witness examined on the reassembling of the...

...ed but a small quantity of blood; examination with a probe showed that a ball had penetrated into the cavity of the abdomen; consequently the wound was closed; a compress and body bandage were applied; the patient was then placed in a quiet position and anodynes freely administered; he, however, failed to retain anything on his stomach and vomited constantly; a small anodyne was then administered per rectum, after which he became quiet for a short time; vomiting soon again set in; pulse almost entirely imperceptible; surface bathed in a cold, clammy sweat, but his mind was perfectly clear and intelligent; he remained in this condition until five o'clock P. M. of the same day, when from exhaustion and collapse he sank and quietly died; autopsy eighteen hours after death; body well developed and countenance perfectly natural; rigor mortis had supervened; the wound was found as above described; examination with sound showed the track of wound passing backwards and to the left of the abdominal wall; the abdomen and thorax were then laid open, and about a ... of coagulated blood, which occupied the lower portion of the abdominal cavity was removed; ...

The Voyage of the Iron-Clad Passaic.

Theatrical.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Died.

...DOCK, printer, son of John and Martha Murdock, aged 58 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, also those of the late John G. Murdock, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Forsyth street, two doors above Broome street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

MARDEN.—On Saturday, November 29, after a short illness, ADALINE C., the beloved wife of J. W. Marden, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 743 Greenwich street, on Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

Boston papers please copy.

MCNALLY.—On Monday, December 1, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. MARY ANN MCNALLY, a native of Banagher, Kings county, Ireland, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Felix, Owen and Patrick, also those of her son-in-law, Robert McCann, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

PATRICK KERRIN.